TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE encouragement afforded by the very welcome reception which the first number of this work has received, will be a powerful stimulus for our making, if possible, greater efforts to render the undertaking, in every point of view, beneficial to the OFFICERS of the ARMY, and a source of general information to all classes, on Biography, and the Campaigns of the British Arms. We have to express our regret that several well-written letters which we have been favoured with, containing Remarks on Military Subjects of great importance, could not appear in the present number from the press of matter, and the length of some of the articles: but they will be given in our next.

The Plan for a Camp Telegraph has been received, and will have an early insertion in the Military Panorama: also the Remarks on the Etat-Major; and the Plans for the Formation of Squares.

The Third Number is to contain a conclusion of the Marquis of Wellington's Biography; a full account of General Picton's military career, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Elley's; a continuation of the Campaigns in the Peninsula; a Review of the Poem entitled "Battles of the Danube and Barrosa;" Correspondence; and a variety of other military topics.

The Biographies of General the Earl of Moira, Lieutenant-General Lord Uxbridge, Lieutenant-General Lord Wm. Bentinck, Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, Major-General Le Marchant, and Brigadier-General Anstruther; with Reviews of Major Pasley, and the Hon. Colonel Dillon's Works; a general Description of the Kingdom of Portugal; and other important subjects; are prepared for insertion as opportunities offer.

33, ORCHARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, October 29, 1812.

ERRATA.

Page 136, line 8, *for* "poems of odes," *read* "forms of odes."

The most Noble Arthur

MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON,

Engrav'd for the Military Panorama.

by H.R. Cook. from a Miniature by W. Haines.

London Published Octr. 31.1812, by T. Martin, 33, Orchard Street, Portman Square.

THE

Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICER's COMPANION FOR NOVEMBER 1812.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

LIEUT-GEN. ARTHUR, MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON.

WHILE all Europe resounds with the splendour of his great achievements, and the lustre of the British arms has been carried to an unprecedented height by the vigour and talent of this most distinguished chief, we shall attempt the pleasing task of conveying to our readers a just and faithful delineation of Lord Wellington's military character, as displayed in the various eminent services which he has rendered to his country. In following his lordship throughout his brilliant career, we shall have an opportunity of unfolding the motives by which his conduct has been directed under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, and this we are enabled to accomplish by possessing the most authentic sources of information on every point connected with his Indian campaigns, and the present important operations of the war in the Peninsula.

ARTHUR, third surviving son of Garret, the late Earl of Mornington, was born at Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, on the 1st of May, 1769, consequently is now in the 44th year of his age. He received the rudiments of his education at Eton, and from thence was removed to a military academy at Angers, in France. After remaining there a short period, he entered the army, and passed rapidly through the subordinate ranks of that profession, for in the year 1794 we find the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 33d regiment, and commanding a brigade of infantry during the memorable retreat of the Earl of Moira through Flanders.

Soon after his return from the continent he accompanied his regiment to India, and was ordered on the intended expedition against Manilla, which was abandoned in consequence of the intrigues of France with Tippoo Saib.

Lieutenant-General Harris had been appointed to command the Madras army, destined to act against Tippoo, and penetrate into the Mysore country, and Colonel Wellesley commanded the Nizam's subsidiary force, consisting of nearly 15,000 native troops, as a separate body. At the taking of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May, 1799, Colonel Wellesley received thanks in public orders from Gen. Harris, for the gallant intrepidity of his conduct in command of the reserve. He was next appointed one of the Commissioners to arrange the division of the Mysore territories, and also the distribution of the immense treasure found in Tippoo's capital, of which Colonel Wellesley became for some time the Commandant.

The distinguished subject of this biographical sketch had hitherto acted under the command of others: he was now entrusted with an expedition against the freebooter Dhoudia Waugh, of whom it was determined to make a severe example, in retaliation for the excesses he had committed on the possessions of the East India company.—The character of his illustrious brother's (the Marquis Wellesley) administration, as Governor-General, was distinguished by the greatest judgment and energy, and the wisdom of his plans shone conspicuous in providing for the security of our Indian empire. In prosecution of the noble Marquis's enlightened policy and vigorous measures, Colonel Wellesley, in the month of September 1800, took the field. On the 5th of the same month, he entered the Nizam's territories, and after a series of rapid movements, intercepted Dhoudia Waugh's force at Conaghull, where it was strongly posted, having its rear and left flank covered by that rock and village. Although the cavalry of his army only had come up, Colonel Wellesley determined on an immediate attack, and placing himself at the head of the 19th and 25th light dragoons, and 1st and 2d regiments of native cavalry, which he extended into one line, to prevent his being out-flanked, he advanced upon the enemy. Dhoudia's force shewed much firmness, but could not withstand the rapidity and fury of the charge. They gave way, and were pursued for several miles.—Dhoudia himself, and a great number of his followers, were killed, and the whole body completely and effectually dispersed. Colonel

Wellesley received the thanks of General Braithwaite, commander of the forces at Madras, and the Governor-General in council, for the great and unremitting activity he had displayed in these operations.

The Mahratta war having commenced in 1802, Lord Clive, then at the head of the Madras government, assembled an army of 19,000 men, the command of which was entrusted to Lieutenant-General Stuart. It became necessary to detach a part of this force towards Poonah, the capital of the Peishwa, our ally, which was menaced by Schindia and Holkar.

Major-General Wellesley, which rank he had now obtained, was selected for this important command, having under him Colonel Stevenson, and a body of 35,000 men, with a proportionable train of artillery. Of this army, two-thirds were furnished as subsidy by the Nizam, and comprised about 9000 cavalry. The Nizam's force being placed under the command of Colonel Stevenson, General Wellesley, with his army of 12,000 men, deemed it expedient to advance with the greatest rapidity towards Poonah, as it was known that Holkar was in possession of that capital, and the person of the Peishwa. On the night of the 19th of April, 1803, information having been received that it was the determination of Holkar to plunder and burn Poonah on the approach of the British troops, General Wellesley pushed forward, over a rugged and difficult country, and through a dangerous pass; and after a forced march of sixty miles reached the Peishwa's capital in the short period of thirty-two hours. The astonishing celerity of this movement saved Poonah from the fate then awaiting it; and in a few days he had the satisfaction of restoring this city to its lawful sovereign. After this event, General Wellesley proceeded against the city of Ameduagen, which speedily fell into his hands, and continuing those rapid and masterly movements, which had already proved so successful, he arrived at Nauluair on the 23d of September. Here he was informed that the combined Mahratta army was posted within six miles of the ground he intended to occupy, but, that the enemy had indicated an intention of breaking up his camp, and retreating on the approach of the British army. Gen. Wellesley instantly perceived, that not a moment was to be lost, and with a boldness of resolve, which marked the vigour of his judgment, determined to move forward and force the enemy to a general engagement, although Colonel Stevenson's sub-

sidiary division, which had marched by a different route, had not joined him, as was expected. Having adopted this resolution, he halted and refreshed his army, which had already that morning marched fourteen miles. He then moved forward, and after a further march of six miles, performed under the rays of a vertical sun, came in sight of the enemy, who was posted with his right on the village of Bokerdun, his left on that of Assaye, on the northern bank of the river Kaitreah, near to the Adjuntea pass. Schindia's army consisted of 38,500 cavalry, 10,500 regular infantry, 500 matchlocks, 500 rocket men, and 190 pieces of ordnance. General Wellesley's army consisted only of 4500 men, of whom about 2000 were Europeans; but this frightful inequality proved to be amply compensated by the superior discipline of the British army, and the eminent abilities of their distinguished leader.

The British General approached in front of the enemy's right; but finding that he had posted his infantry and guns on the left, he resolved to make his attack upon that point. Having made the necessary movements for this object, he placed the British cavalry in the rear, to cover the infantry as they moved round; and on his right flank, he stationed the cavalry of the Peishwa and Nizam. He then forded the Kaitreah beyond the left of the enemy; and having reached the opposite bank, formed his army in order of battle, extending his infantry in two lines, the British cavalry in a third as a reserve, and posting the auxiliary native force so as to cover the left flank of the whole, now menaced by a large body of the enemy's cavalry, which had followed them from the right of its own position. The enemy had commenced a distant cannonade; but perceiving that an attack was threatened on his left, Schindia changed his position with great steadiness. The British now advanced to the attack, under a most tremendous fire of nearly 150 pieces of cannon. The English artillery, in their turn, opened upon the enemy, at an interval of about 100 yards; but was soon rendered incapable of advancing, from the number of bullocks and men that had fallen. This induced General Wellesley to abandon his guns, and try the event of a closer combat. Putting himself, therefore, at the head of his whole line, and placing the British cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell of the 19th light dragoons, to cover his right, he advanced with an intrepidity and boldness which completely dismayed the Mahrattas. Notwith-

standing his numerous artillery, the enemy found himself unequal to withstand this charge, and was quickly compelled to retire upon his second line, posted in front of the Juah river. Here the 74th regiment, which covered the right of the British line, having suffered severely by the enemy's cannon, was charged by a body of Mahratta cavalry; but the British cavalry posted on the right, having repulsed them, charged in their turn, with such resistless impetuosity, that several of the enemy's battalions were driven into the Juah with immense slaughter. The enemy's line now gave way in all directions, and was pursued by Colonel Maxwell at the head of the British cavalry across the Juah river, beyond which they were cut down in great numbers. Several of the enemy's guns, having been unavoidably left in the rear during the heat of the action, were, at this moment, turned upon the British troops in advance by the perfidious Mahrattas, who had thrown themselves on the ground, and were passed unmolested by the English soldiers. This circumstance encouraged some of the enemy's regular infantry battalions, that had retired in rather better order, to face about and commence a second action, which, being maintained for a short time with great fury, made the fortune of the day again doubtful. General Wellesley, however, with his usual gallantry, leading on the 78th regiment, and 7th battalion of Sepoys, compelled those parties, who had seized the guns, to surrender, though not without some further loss and considerable personal danger to himself, having his horse shot under him; while the gallant Colonel Maxwell finished the destruction of the enemy, by charging with the 19th light dragoons the battalions that had rallied, which he entirely broke and dispersed, but unfortunately fell himself in the performance of this duty. These last attacks proved decisive; the Mahrattas fled in all directions; their dead, amounting to 1200, covered the field, and their wounded strewed the adjoining country for miles. Ninety-eight pieces of cannon, the whole camp equipage of the enemy, all their bullocks and camels, and a vast quantity of ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

When we consider that this victory was obtained by so small a number of British troops, over an enemy so infinitely superior in numbers, comprising, at least, ten thousand regular infantry, formed, disciplined, and in part officered by Frenchmen, supported by the tremendous discharge of more than one hundred

pieces of cannon, served with considerable science and precision, while hordes of Mahratta cavalry, to the amount of forty thousand, hovered around, ready to cut in upon, and annihilate the little band, if the smallest disorder or mistake had taken place during the engagement; if we take all those circumstances into account, conjoined with the glorious result which followed the engagement, we must rank this victory among the most brilliant which have ever been obtained by British courage and skill.

General Wellesley now turned his attention to the Rajah of Berar's army, which after a most fatiguing and unremitted pursuit, from the 25th of October until the 25th of November, he succeeded in overtaking. This army he defeated on the plains of Agram, in as decisive a manner as he had done that of Schindia, at Assaye, capturing the whole of their elephants and baggage, thirty-eight pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition. General Wellesley next turned his victorious arms against the only remaining fortress of any importance belonging to the enemy—an almost impregnable citadel named Gawilghar, seated on the summit of a steep hill. On the night of the 12th of December, the batteries were opened, and a practicable breach having been effected, it was carried on the morning of the 14th by escalade. The war having been brought to a conclusion by this brilliant enterprise, the Rajah of Berar, terrified and amazed at the rapidity of General Wellesley's operations, determined on concluding a peace, without waiting for the concurrence of his ally Schindia. This was instantly made known to the British General, and negociations being set on foot on the 16th of December, treaty of peace, between the British government in India, and the Rajah of Berar, was concluded the following day.

On the 30th of December, General Wellesley also made peace with Schindia. Both treaties were speedily ratified by the Governor-General at Calcutta, and excited the admiration of India, not only for the decision and dispatch with which these acts of diplomacy were executed, but, for the moderation and equity which were evident in the conditions. General Wellesley, in the whole of this contest, proved to the world that he possessed, in an eminent degree, those talents for council, as well as for the field, which cannot, without the greatest disadvantage, be separated. The Mahratta war being thus brought to a fortunate conclusion, the General

found the reward of his victories in the gratitude and love of his countrymen. A sword, valued at 1000l. was presented by the inhabitants of Calcutta. Thanks were voted to him by both houses of Parliament, and his Sovereign honored him with the Ensignia of the first military order in Europe, by creating him a Knight of the Bath. Added to which, the companions of his toils and dangers, as a token of their esteem and regard, presented him with a gold vase of 2000 guineas value.

Early in the year 1805, Sir Arthur Wellesley returned from India, and was soon after united to the amiable and accomplished sister of the Earl of Longford.

He accompanied Lord Cathcart in the expedition to Hanover, in command of a brigade, and when this army returned to England, he was appointed to a district, on the sea-coast. On the death of the Marquis Cornwallis, he received the Colonelcy of the thirty-third regiment, in which he had served thirteen years as Lieutenant-Colonel.

During the short-lived administration of Lord Grenville, Sir Arthur Wellesley represented an Irish Borough in the British Parliament, and took an active part in the debates, as far as concerned his brother, the Marquis Wellesley, whose measures, as Governor-General of India, were then under discussion. On the accession of the present administration, he was nominated Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and accompanied the Duke of Richmond thither.

When Lord Cathcart proceeded to the Baltic, with the expedition against Copenhagen, Sir Arthur commanded a division; and again distinguished himself, by defeating a detachment of Danes near Kioge, by which victory 60 officers, and 1500 men, with 14 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of powder and ammunition, fell into our possession. Soon after this event, Copenhagen having surrendered, Sir Arthur was employed, in conjunction with Sir Home Popham and Lieutenant-Colonel George Murray, to conduct the capitulation.

Such are the splendid services Sir Arthur Wellesley performed previous to the commencement of his brilliant and unclouded career of triumphs in the Peninsula, and of these we now propose to give a brief but faithful abstract. The preceding sketch will have sufficed to shew the decision and resolution of his character,

and with what wonderful rapidity he is accustomed to follow up every advantage as it occurs.

In the summer of 1808 an army of 10,000 men was assembled at Cork for the purpose, as was generally supposed, of proceeding to South America. Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed to command this body of troops, which were now destined for Portugal, with a view of endeavouring to rescue that country from the yoke of France. The expedition arrived at Figueras in Mondego bay, early in August, and being joined by Major-General Spencer, with his division from Cadiz, Sir Arthur Wellesley attacked General Laborde on the 17th of the same month at Roliça, and drove the enemy from the strong ground he occupied. On the 21st General Junot having assembled the whole French force in Portugal, advanced to attack the British near the village of Vimiera: Sir Arthur had received a further reinforcement of troops from England, under the command of Generals Acland and Anstruther, and gained a complete victory over his boasting antagonist. It is not our intention, in this place, to enter into the details of this brilliant action, which had the effect of inspiring the British army with that confidence in their gallant leader which has ever since remained unshaken. Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard arrived in the field during the action, but considered the dispositions, made by Sir Arthur Wellesley, so masterly as to obviate the necessity of any change. Sir Harry Burrard, however, disapproved of pursuing the routed enemy, so that the victory was rendered incomplete; and on the following day an armistice was agreed upon between Sir Hew Dalrymple and General Kellerman. On the 30th, a convention was concluded at Cintra, and ratified next day by Sir Hew Dalrymple, now in command of the British army, and General Junot commanding the French, by which the latter army was to be conveyed to the nearest port in France, with their artillery, arms, horses, and baggage, in British transports. Sir Arthur Wellesley signed the armistice, which preceded this convention, at the desire of his superior officer, but did not conceive himself responsible for the conditions of it; there were many detailed points in which he differed from the Commander-in-Chief, but he agreed with him in the propriety of signing a convention for the evacuation of Portugal, because, otherwise, the British army would be obliged to wait a long time for reinforcements, and supplies of artillery, and other necessaries;

and also, because, by the customs of war, the French army, being then unbroken, had a fair claim to treat for the evacuation of Portugal. In his letter to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, produced on the court of inquiry at Chelsea, 14th November 1808, Sir Arthur states, that, although he was decidedly of opinion that the most important advantages would have resulted from allowing him to pursue the victory gained over the enemy on the 21st of August, yet it by no means followed, that to allow the evacuation of Portugal was an impolitic proceeding on the 22d. On the 21st, the enemy were in confusion; the next day they were no longer so, and had resumed their positions. The relative situation of the two armies had changed in that short time; and that of the French was greatly improved, by our having neglected to follow up the blow that had been struck the preceding day.

It may not be here improper to state, that Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who arrived from England as third in command soon after the battle of Vimiera, on learning the particulars of the action, bestowed warm praises upon Sir Arthur Wellesley. He declared to Sir Hew Dalrymple, the Commander of the Forces, that he wished to wave all pretensions derived from his seniority; that as Sir Arthur had done so much, it was but fair he should take the lead in any intended operations against Lisbon, and if the good of the service should require, he would execute any part that was allotted to him, without interfering with Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Notwithstanding the unfortunate issue of the campaign in Spain, and the deplorable state in which Sir John Moore's army returned to England, the British ministry could not witness the attempts of the French ruler to effect the subjugation of the Peninsula, without further efforts in aid of the patriotic exertions which were still continued throughout those countries. Lieutenant-General Sir John Craddock, who had succeeded to the command of the troops in Portugal after the departure of Sir John Moore, took up a defensive position in the neighbourhood of Lisbon: but on receiving reinforcements from England, he made preparations for advancing on Oporto, in order to dislodge the French under Marshal Soult. Accordingly, on the 9th of March 1809, the British army, amounting in the whole to about 18,000 men, advanced from the neighbourhood of the capital, and on the 22d the main body of the infantry had arrived in the city of Leyria. On the same day Sir Arthur

Wellesley landed at Lisbon to take the command of the army, and on the 2d of May His Excellency arrived in Coimbra, where the whole of the army was now assembled. His arrival was not only peculiarly gratifying to the British troops, but was hailed by the Portuguese with the most lively demonstrations of joy. On the 6th Sir Arthur Wellesley reviewed his whole force in the plain below the city, and next day commenced his march in the direction of Oporto. At this period, Marshal Soult with the main body of his army was in Oporto, and his advanced guard of cavalry, under the command of General Franceschi, stationed on the north bank of the Vouga. The French force was understood to be 24,000, but very much scattered, as they have garrisons on the Leiria river, and at Tuy and Valence on the Minho.

The army under Marshal Victor was in the neighbourhood of Badajos. Major-General Mackenzie's brigade had advanced to Abrantes on the Tagus, and the Lusitanian legion, commanded by Colonel Mayne, had proceeded to Alcantara, as a corps of observation. Sir Arthur Wellesley, who had been appointed Marshal-General of the Portuguese troops by the Prince Regent, directed some of their battalions, the most advanced in discipline, to join the British brigades.

On the 10th of May the cavalry and advance of the Anglo-Portuguese army crossed the Vouga, and defeated a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry and a few infantry. Next day the army came up with the enemy's advanced guard, consisting of about 5000 men, and defeated them on the heights near Grijo, from whence they retired across the Douro in the course of the night, and destroyed the bridge of boats. Marshal Soult hoped, by this measure, to arrest the progress of the combined army; but he was little acquainted with the talent and resourses of its distinguished leader. On reaching the banks of the river, Sir Arthur Wellesley pushed over a small force under General Edward Paget, who maintained himself in Oporto until reinforcements arrived, when the French were driven out with great loss. The combined army had marched upwards of eighty miles, in the four preceding days, through a difficult country, and achieved the capture of Oporto after a series of operations conducted with the utmost celerity and skill. Perhaps the passage of the Douro ought to be esteemed one of the most brilliant exploits of Sir Arthur Wellesley, when the obstacles he had to encounter are duly appreciated. The French

officers did justice to his merit, by allowing that this achievement had never been equalled even by Buonaparte himself, and Marshal Soult must have tacitly admitted the superiority of his gallant opponent, as it was evident he had been taken by surprise, no arrangements having been made for his retreat. Five pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy in the field; and fifty-nine, with thirty-seven tumbrils, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, were found in the arsenal. Upwards of 1000 sick were found in the hospitals. After this defeat, Marshal Soult retired by Braja, Salamonde, and Montalegre into Gallicia, leaving behind him a fourth of his army, with the whole of his baggage and artillery. The pursuit was continued as far as Montalegre, a frontier town of the province Tras os Montes, where the advance of this combined army halted, and soon after returned to Oporto.

Marshal Beresford, who had crossed the Douro, near Lamego, on the 10th, with Major-General Tilson's brigade of infantry, and a considerable body of Portuguese, in order to cut off the retreat of the enemy to Gallicia, by the way of Chaves, found on his arrival at Amarante, on the Tawega, that General Silveira had been obliged to evacuate that position, which was now occupied by a division of the French army, under General Loison. On the morning of the 13th Loison retreated in the direction of Braga, and joined the main body of the army under Soult. Brigadier-General Silveria, in the mean time, marched to occupy the pass of Ruivaes, between Salamande and Montalegre, but unfortunately arrived too late to check the enemy in his retreat. Marshal Beresford directed his march on Chaves, with the view of intercepting the enemy, should he march by that road, which was the only one practicable for carriages; these he had, however, destroyed, and effected his escape through the mountains.

About the middle of June the whole of the British troops were assembled in the neighbourhood of Abrantes, Sir Arthur Wellesley's head-quarters. Marshal Victor, on receiving intelligence of Soult's discomfiture and subsequent retreat into Gallicia, retired from the frontiers towards Madrid, so that of the 50,000 French, who lately threatened and infested Portugal, not one remains. This happy event is entirely attributed to the consummate talents of Sir Arthur Wellesley, which never shone more conspicuous than during the few weeks that have elapsed since he assumed the command of this army. His prompt movement upon Oporto was followed by a

change of position to the South, executed with a rapidity which has seldom been equalled, even in the annals of modern warfare.

After a fortnight's repose, the British army quitted the banks of the Tagus, and advanced into Spain, for the purpose of co-operating with General Cuesta, commanding the army of Estremadura. Sir Arthur Wellesley had stipulated that the Spanish government should furnish 500 mules for the transport of his provisions, and expected to have found a Spanish commissary at Zarza Muyor to aid that department of the British army in procuring their supplies. In this he was disappointed, but, convinced of what importance a British force in Spain was to the patriotic cause, he continued his march to Placentia, where the whole of the army was concentrated on the 16th of July. General Cuesta had eagerly pressed the advance of the British, with an assurance of ample supplies, but although the troops were now in one of the most fertile districts of Spain, the indolence of the magistrates was such, that Sir Arthur Wellesley in vain entreated them to furnish provisions, without which he found himself unable to proceed. Although mortified at the delays which had hitherto taken place, and the little attention paid by the Spaniards to fulfil their engagements, Sir Arthur Wellesley felt disposed to continue the system of operations concerted betwixt Cuesta and himself, and after receiving a promise from the authorities of Placentia, that the supplies required for the army would be collected without further delay, the British moved forward on the 17th of July, and formed a junction with the army of Estremadura on the 20th. The combined army, on the 22d, advanced to Talavera de la Reyna, whence the enemy was dislodged in the course of the morning by the advance of the British and Spaniards. The French retired upon their main body, posted on the left bank of the Alberche, closely pursued.

Next day Sir Arthur Wellesley proposed attacking Marshal Victor, but General Cuesta having refused to co-operate, owing, some say, to the want of ammunition, the intended attack was deferred until the following morning, when the army, on reaching the banks of the river, had the mortification to discover that the enemy had availed himself of the delay, and was in full retreat. There can be no doubt, had Sir Arthur's propositions for attacking the enemy on the 23d, been adopted, that the destruction of Marshal Victor's corps would have been inevitable.

On the 26th Joseph Buonaparte, having collected the whole of

his disposable force in that part of Spain, amounting to 47,000 men, drove in the advanced guard of the Spaniards, who retired in a disorderly manner across the Alberche, to the position in front of Talavera. Sir Arthur Wellesley on the same afternoon withdrew the advanced guard of the British, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke from Caselegas, across the Alberche, leaving a division of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and a brigade of artillery, under Major-General Mackenzie, in the woods on the right bank of that river, about one league in front of Talavera. At two in the afternoon of the 27th, the enemy crossed the Alberche, which was every where fordable, and attacked Major-General Mackenzie, who retired upon the position that had been taken up by Sir Arthur Wellesley, with the consent of the Spanish leader. The intention of the enemy to try the result of a general engagement was now no longer doubtful, and full of confidence in his gallant little army, Sir Arthur beheld the approach of the formidable foe. But his mind was not free from anxiety at this momentous crisis, and an expression of deep thoughtfulness saddened the usually animated countenance of this Chief as he rode along the line. The troops had for some days received a very scanty supply of provisions, and the feelings of the British general were agonized by the privations of his brave soldiers. Every representation had been made without avail, to hasten the arrival of the supplies from Placentia, and General Cuesta treated the wants of the British with a marked indifference.

The position occupied by the combined army, extended nearly three miles; the Spanish infantry in two lines, forming the right, were posted behind the ruined inclosures of the olive grounds and vineyards adjoining the suburbs of Talavera, which they also occupied with their extreme flank resting upon the Tagus.

The right of the British line, under Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell, joined the left of the Spaniards, and extended along some open ground to a height, on which General Hill's division was posted: General Sherbrooke commanded the centre, and Major-General Mackenzie's division, which had been previously in advance, now formed a second line in the rear.

About half past six o'clock, the enemy appeared in considerable force on the heights opposite the centre of the British line, and commenced a heavy fire, which was immediately returned from the

guns, placed on an eminence in the rear of General Hill's division. At the same time the French made a vigorous attack in order to gain possession of the height, from whence, after a most obstinate conflict, they were driven at the point of the bayonet. The enemy also pushed forward several corps of infantry, supported by a strong division on the right, with a view of carrying the town of Talavera, in which object he failed, and was driven back by the fire of the Spanish batteries.

In the course of the night the enemy made a second assault upon the height, from whence, after gaining a momentary possession, he was dislodged by General Hill, with prodigious slaughter.

The night was spent in a state of mutual alarm: at length day broke upon the contending armies, who were drawn up opposite to each other, in the positions they respectively occupied at the beginning of the action on the preceding evening. About six the engagement was renewed, and continued without intermission until eleven o'clock, when the firing ceased, as if by mutual consent, for nearly three hours, during which interval the French appeared to be employed in cooking, and the British army reposed on the ground, seemingly regardless of the enemy's presence. The principal efforts of the French, throughout the morning, were again directed upon the left, but Major-General Hill successfully repelled every attempt to turn his position, and obliged the enemy to retire with considerable loss.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, surrounded by his Staff, observed the progress of the battle on a height to the left of the British line. From this point he witnessed every movement that was made, and in the midst of the hottest fire, issued the necessary orders with his characteristic coolness and judgment. Two of his Aide-de-Camps, Captains Bouverie and Burgh, were wounded by his side.

At one, P. M. the enemy was observed bringing up fresh troops, and forming his columns, apparently for the purpose of renewing the attack; and about two o'clock, the French again advanced under a heavy cannonade, and made a general attack upon the whole of the position, occupied by the British. The enemy's attacking columns, on the right, were received by Brigadier-General Campbell's division at the point of the bayonet, and driven back with the loss of their artillery. The efforts of the enemy on the left were equally unsuccessful as before, and a charge made by Brigadier-General

Anson with the 23d light dragoons and German hussars, upon a solid column of infantry, although attended with a severe loss to the former regiment, had the effect of checking their further advance in that direction.

Meanwhile the centre was warmly engaged. Exactly at three o'clock several heavy columns advanced upon this point, and deployed, with the utmost precision, into line, as they entered the plain, which lay betwixt the heights occupied by the hostile armies. This was the grand attack, and, on the first indication of the enemy's intention, Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke gave directions that his division should prepare for the charge. The French came on over the rough and broken ground in the valley, in the most imposing manner, and with great resolution, and were met by the British with their usual undaunted firmness: as if with one accord, the division advanced against the enemy, whose ranks were speedily broken, and thrown into confusion, by a well-directed volley. The impetuosity of the soldiers was not to be repressed, and the brigade, on the immediate left of the guards, being halted, that flank, from its advanced situation in the eagerness of pursuit, became exposed to the enemy, who had already given way, and deserted his guns on the hill in front, until observing this part of the line unsupported, the French rallied, and returned with increased numbers to the attack upon the centre. Brigadier-General Harry Campbell now gave orders for the guards to retire to their original position in line, and the 1st battalion of the 48th regiment was directed to cover this movement, by the Commander of the Forces, who saw and provided for every emergency during the tremendous conflict. Foiled at all points, the French withdrew the remains of the columns, which had been unsuccessfully opposed to the centre, and about five in the evening, commenced their retreat across the Alberche to Santa Alalla, leaving a rear-guard of 10,000 men on the heights, behind the ruin, which were withdrawn on the 31st. The loss of the British army, which entered the field 18,300 effective men, with 30 pieces of cannon, in the two days' action, consisted of 34 officers, 767 men, killed; 195 officers, 3,718 men, wounded; 9 officers, 644 men missing: making a total of 5,367. The loss of the enemy was at first estimated at 10,000 in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; but subsequent accounts stated their loss at not less than 14,000 men, and 20 pieces of cannon.

On the 29th of July, the day after the action, the light brigade, 3000 strong, and a troop of horse artillery, under Brigadier-General Robert Crawford, joined the army, having made a forced march of twelve Spanish leagues, or fifty miles, in the preceding 24 hours.

During the stay of the army at Talavera de la Reyna, both before and after the action, the supplies of every kind had been very insufficient, and the inhabitants of that town evinced no disposition to relieve the wants of the British, and to accommodate the sick and wounded. On the morning of the 3d of August, the British army moved from Talavera; but for an hour after the troops were under arms, they remained uncertain whither Sir Arthur Wellesley intended to advance upon Madrid, or proceed against Marshal Soult, who in conjunction with Marshals Ney and Mortier had arrived at Placentia. Sir Arthur Wellesley decided upon the latter object, and accordingly the army retraced its former steps, and the same afternoon again halted near the town of Oropesa. Although by this movement the British left behind a considerable number of their sick and wounded, yet little anxiety was felt on this account, as they relied on the Spaniards keeping Marshal Victor in cheek, should he, on being informed of Sir Arthur Wellesley's departure, again attempt to advance; besides, under any circumstances, it would not have been consistent with humanity to have removed more of the sick and wounded than were really brought off.

General Cuesta, whose force remained nearly entire, having taken little share in the action, promised Sir Arthur Wellesley to maintain the position which the British had so successfully defended, but in a few hours after their march, the Spanish leader abandoned his post, and with the whole of his army followed the route of the British. This conduct of the Spanish general increased the embarrassments of the situation in which the British army was already placed by Marshal Soult's arrival at Placentia, and accordingly Sir Arthur Wellesley determined to withdraw his troops over the bridge of Arzobispo, with a view of covering Seville and the south of Spain, and at the same time to preserve his communication with Lisbon.—In pursuance of these objects, Sir Arthur resumed his march on the following morning, and arrived with the main body of his infantry in the valley watered by the Elevante, on the 11th of August.

In this spot the British troops halted for that repose which the fatigues and privations during the retreat had rendered necessary.

No part of Sir Arthur Wellesley's military career has been so much commented upon, as his advance into Spain, yet we are of opinion, this was only one of those many instances of his promptitude and decision which were not to be set aside by common obstacles, or even such as in similar circumstances, would have weighed with the generality of commanders. He has been censured for advancing beyond Placentia, without receiving those supplies he stipulated for, and without which he had informed the Spanish General he could not proceed; and again, in a military point of view, for leaving a formidable force on his left flank. For this, however, Sir Arthur Wellesley had, in some degree, provided, by directing Marshal Beresford, with the Portuguese army, to observe Soult's motions, and he had pointed out to Cuesta the necessity of detaching a force to the Puerto de Banos, for the security of that important pass, by which only the rear of the British army could be threatened. No reasoning, however, can be strictly applicable to the situation in which Sir Arthur Wellesley found himself after the battle of Talavera, because, had his plan for attacking Marshal Victor, on the 23d of July, been adopted, the campaign would have assumed a very different feature, as the total destruction of that corps, when the combined army first arrived on the banks of the Alberche, was confidently anticipated.

The retreat of Sir John Moore had left an impression on the minds of the Spaniards, unfavorable to the character of the British arms. Sir Arthur Wellesley, therefore, having entered Spain, relying upon the assurances of supplies, which he had been promised by the Junta, conceived that the character of the British army would be further compromised, by abandoning the system of operations which he had concerted with the Spanish General, even although the promised supplies were withheld.

On Sir Arthur Wellesley marching from Talavera, for the purpose of attacking Marshal Soult, at Placentia, General Cuesta ought to have moved forward with his army, and taken post on the right bank of the Alberche, with one corps posted over that river, and strong piquets of cavalry to watch the enemy; which attitude would have enabled him to intercept all communication with the French armies. Marshal Beresford was on the frontier with two brigades of British infantry, and the Portuguese army, threatening

the enemy's rear, whilst that active and enterprising officer, Sir Robert Wilson, made a rapid march across the mountains, and alarmed his left. This was the state of affairs when Sir Arthur Wellesley, by the unexpected march of General Cuesta's army from Talavera, was compelled to retire to the left bank of the Tagus, followed by the Spanish troops.

In the beginning of September, Sir Arthur Wellesley placed his whole army upon the line of the Guadiana, and established his head-quarters at Badajos. His motives for taking up this position appear to have been, first,—the security of the province of Andalusia, as the enemy could not venture to penetrate across the Sierra Morena with the British army on their right flank; secondly,—in order to give confidence to the army of La Mancha; and lastly, to encourage the people to persevere in the cause, by affording the Spanish nation an opportunity of reforming its government, and of choosing new men to direct their measures in the cabinet, and conduct their armies in the field. The arrival of the Marquis Wellesley, whose abilities and experience might naturally be expected not only to aid such a reform, but to point out to the Spaniards, those measures which ought to be adopted, to call forth the military and financial resources of the country, to administer them with judgment and prudence, was another circumstance which might have decided Sir Arthur Wellesley on the propriety of remaining in Spain.

The unfortunate result of the battle of Oçana, in which the army of La Mancha, under the command of Lieutenant-General Ariesaga, was totally defeated, and dispersed, laid the whole South of Spain open to the incursions of the enemy, and it became no longer necessary or desirable, in a military point of view, to retain the British army on the borders of Estremadura.

Lord Viscount Wellington, therefore, withdrew his army from Spain, in the month of December, 1809, and in the course of three weeks, the whole of his force was placed on a new and extended position, along the frontiers of Portugal: head-quarters in the city of Vizen. The British troops passed the following six months in a state of comparative tranquillity, while the French army, now amounting to upwards of 100,000 men, under the command of Marshal Massena, was making the most vigorous preparations for the conquest of Portugal. The overwhelming numbers of the

enemy, and the confidence with which he proclaimed his intention of driving Lord Wellington and his army into the sea, inspired a feeling of apprehension for the final issue of the campaign, which not even the reliance placed by the British on the skill and gallantry of their distinguished leader could entirely dissipate.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURGH.

IT affords a real pleasure to observe the youths of Great Britain acquiring rank and honor from their merit; and it is an ornament to the pages of the Military Panorama to give the biographies of such whose conduct has been honored by the approbation of their country. The subject of this sketch, not yet in his four and twentieth year, entered the army in 1804, and served as a subaltern in the 54th foot. His first foreign service was at Gibraltar, during the period of the destructive yellow fever, and he was one of the fortunate few who escaped the ravages of that malady. Soon after his return to England he was sent to the West Indies, and remained there till 1808, when he again visited this country. On Sir John Craddock being appointed Commander-in-Chief in Portugal, Lieutenant-Colonel, then Captain Burgh, once more sacrificed the society of his connections and friends, to accompany that officer: and at the return of Sir John, the chief command devolving upon the Marquis of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, the subject of this sketch was appointed his Aide-de-Camp: in that situation he has been engaged in every action which has since taken place between the enemy and the British army under that noble hero; and at Talavera, where he was wounded at the side of his gallant commander, bore a very distinguished part.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burgh was the bearer of the dispatches containing the account of the battle of Busaço, as also of those which proclaim the arrival of the gallant Marquis at Madrid, and perhaps he is the only officer who has ever been employed by a British Commander-in-Chief, on two such important missions in so short a space of time: but the successes of the Marquis of Wellington have been so numerous as to give occasion for each Aid-de-Camp

under his lordship, to be, at various periods, dispatched to this country, and an opportunity for Lieutenant-Colonel Burgh being twice so honorably employed.

We must reserve any further remarks on this officer to another opportunity, convinced we shall soon find him still more distinguished than even at this moment.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

THE following article is from the pen of a veteran British Officer, and just published in a work entitled, "Leisure Moments in the Camp, and in the Guard-Room." It contains Literary Essays, and embraces a fund of anecdote and humor. We recommend it to the attention of our readers.

Through some unaccountable fatality, England may be said to have been without an army from the conclusion of the Hanoverian or seven years' war, until the fifth year of the French revolution, when a visible and progressive amendment, as if by magic power, took place, and entitled it to a proud rank among the best disciplined troops in Europe. It would be fulsome flattery to give the name of *an army* to an unwieldy concourse of men, necessarily ill-disciplined from the fatal circumstance of their being ill-officered: nor could it be otherwise, as the most barefaced profligacy prevailed thoughout every military department. Whatever was connected with the army-establishment was, more or less, a dirty job and a public robbery. Commissions were thown away on persons unworthy of bearing them, or incapable of performing the duties which the letter and spirit of them religiously enjoined. Boys at school, smarting under the wholesome application of birch, were Field-Officers in the British army, and regularly received their daily pay as a just remuneration for the important services which they were rendering to the state. The brother or relative of a pretty prostitute was complimented with the command of a regiment, while the son of a low but opulent mechanic, by the means of a bribe, saw himself at the head of a troop of horse, which he had neither the courage nor the abilities to lead against the enemy.

But it would be endless to enumerate the glaring vices, that prevailed in what was, by an abuse of speech, called, " The Army," at the disgraceful period alluded to.

It was reserved for a prince of lofty mind, and of martial disposition, to do away and completely to eradicate those flagrant abuses of power, those blots in the escutcheon of Britain. It was an Herculean labour, to be sure, but still within the sphere of the Prince's energies. We soon saw the school-boys left under the ferula of their pedagogues, and deprived of their commissions, which were given to deserving officers, who had eminently assisted in thinning the hostile ranks. No officer, however well recommended, was gazetted until it appeared that his character and connections were unexceptionable; only a certain, and that a comparatively small, number of commissions per regiment, were to be purchased. His Royal Highness was too jealous of the credit of his profession, to think it at all advisable entirely to explode the usage of selling commissions, which, independent of the sums that it threw into the public coffers, added much to the respectability of the army, by inducing people of rank and fortune to become officers. The deserving officer, who was without money, or parliamentary interest, was ever sure to find a patron in the person of the Duke of York; the soldier, a refuge; his widow, a protector; and his forlorn offspring, a guardian. These are glorious titles, and in the language of Junius, " they will wear well." It was my lot to be taken prisoner during the long seige of Valenciennes; and I had the good fortune to be exchanged for a captain of French Artillery a very few weeks after, and antecedent to the surrender of that important fortress.

For reasons, which it would not become me to mention, His Royal Highness desired that I should no more expose myself to the enemy's rage; and was pleased in his great goodness, to employ me in various civil capacities at his own head-quarters, where I remained during His Royal Highness's stay with the army; that is to say, until our retreat from French and Austrian Flanders and Holland, was effected. During that trying period, I was not, I trust, an inattentive observer: and I can assert, challenging contradiction, that I never saw an individual quit the Prince's presence dissatisfied; for when His Royal Highness could not with propriety accede to the request which was made to him, he possessed

the very rare and amiable talent of softening down all the asperity of a refusal. The Duke of York was always affable to his officers, but never familiar with them: His Royal Highness could descend, but would never fall.

The conduct of the British Commander-in-Chief towards the ill-fated inhabitants of the wretched country, which, in its turn, became the seat of war, was truly praise-worthy, and deserving of imitation; he spared the peasantry, as he would have done the natives of his own country; he caused their property to be protected, and his camp became the asylum of the unfortunate. Following the example of Belisarius, (as Procopius informs us) the British Chief prevented the growing corn from being injured by the cavalry, or other provisions from being taken away without the consent of the owners, and without being paid for. It is a proud consideration for the army, that His Royal Highness the Duke of York is at the head of it: this Prince has secured to himself the honest but blunt appellation of "the soldier's friend," an honorable distinction, with which flattery has not any thing to do; and perhaps as refulgent a gem in his professional wreath, as any that glitters in the hereditary escutcheon of the illustrious House of Brunswick.

Before the accession of the Duke of York to power, the army was a body without a soul; but His Royal Highness happily discovered the means of infusing such an abundant portion of life into it, that it is now, and to the enemy's knowledge and cost, a most efficient army; ever victorious though opposed to superior numbers, ever compelling success to await on its honorable exertions, and proving to the Continental powers that they merit annihilation for their want of mind and energy.

By the uninterrupted correspondence carried on between His Royal Highness and the generals commanding districts, as well as with the officers commanding regiments and corps, the minutiæ of the service reach the Horse-Guards; and as soon as an abuse is ascertained, an immediate remedy is applied. The public and private conduct of the officers of the army being, at stated times, reported to the Commander-in-Chief, His Royal Highness has an opportunity, and avails himself of it, of knowing what officer merits promotion, and who is undeserving of encouragement in the profession. All this requires never-ceasing labor and exertions: and it is by dint of industry and regularity, that His Royal Highness

has been able to create an army, in every point of view, invincible. But the panegyric of the Duke of York is best read in the victories which the army of his creation have obtained in Egypt, Portugal, and Spain.

The merit of His Royal Highness is not similar to that of other individuals, whose excellence is so much vaunted, but whose qualifications are like unto those ingenious perspectives, which derive advantage from their being seen at a distance: he is a sun, whose rays become weak in proportion as they diverge from the centre of light; but who, the nearer we approach him the more he warms, the more he shines the more he dazzles, the more he gratifies.

On account of my being acquainted with the Continental languages and usages, His Royal Highness commissioned me to superintend the prisoners of war at his head-quarters, until an opportunity should present itself of marching them to the grand depôt. The instructions which I received from the Commander-in-Chief, through his private secretary, the late Major-General Hewgill, on my taking upon myself the important trust, were such as became the leader of an army belonging to the most civilized nation in the world.

"Be particularly attentive to the sick and wounded prisoners, and report the surgeons who do not attend them regularly. When, as it sometimes happens, there are females in uniform, take care to separate them from the soldiers, and sign a requisition for private quarters for them, until we can send the poor deluded creatures back to their own homes. Let every thing be done that possibly can be done, for the comfort of the privates and non-commissioned; but be extremely attentive, that the soldiers experience, as far as the circumstances of war will allow, every indulgence. Give to all, their bread and pay every four days; make out a requisition for pots and kettles, and let them be provided with spoons and knives; in fine, do not lose sight of the *man* in the vanquished enemy."

These sentiments were perfectly in unison with my own, and I take delight in recording them, as they form a pointed contrast with the ignoble, barbarous conduct of the Austrians towards the prisoners which the chance of battle threw into their hands; but Austrian officers, with the exception of a few, are not half-humanized; and I have seen the unfortunate prisoners shed bitter tears,

when I have received orders to transfer them to our untutored allies, who understood no other argument, but that which proceeded from an indiscriminate wanton use of the cane.

When the execrable Robespierre and Compeers issued the decree, enjoining the French soldiery to give no quarter to the British and Hanoverian troops, His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, was soon made acquainted with the circumstance without knowing the particulars; and I was commissioned to send an individual, devoted to our cause, into Lisle, in order to procure the Moniteur, in which the nefarious act was registered. It was brought to me by a great dog, (what the French call en mâtin) who had it inclosed in his leathern collar, his master, a shrewd peasant, accompanying him. When there was no longer doubt of the sanguinary mandate, His Royal Highness, the Duke, ordered me to purchase necessaries, shirts, shoes, stockings, and even jackets, for such of the prisoners of war as might stand in need of them, and to cause those articles to be distributed among them; at that time I had upwards of 500 Frenchmen under my care: the Prince's orders were of course religiously complied with, and similar instructions transmitted to Colonel Durell, of Ghent, where the grand depôt for prisoners of war was established at that time. This was the retaliation of a British Prince, doing infinite good for infinite evil: and I have learned, with much gratification, but without a particle of surprise, that the public was never charged a shilling for the expences incurred on the occasion alluded to.

It is a most fortunate circumstance for the people of England, that their country is exempt from the horrors which are necessarily attendant on the scenes of war. Happy England! that hearest not the thunder of the cannon, unless when it announces that victory has perched upon the standards of thy sons! This lucky and providential ignorance of the greatest of all possible scourges, renders the English, who are unacquainted with our gallant army, the most injudicious, the most unreasonable, and the most unjust of men, when they presume to give an opinion on any military operation, particularly if such operation has proved unsuccessful. They speak of war with nearly the same kind of judgment, as persons, born blind, convey their idea of colours: and the general who loses a battle, is sure to be vilified and unblushingly abused, because these sage critics never once deign to take into their paramount

consideration, that the wisest, and best-concerted measures, are frequently rendered abortive by extraordinary and unforeseen events; and that Providence, in order to confound the vanity of man, and to convince him of his extreme imperfections, is often pleased to counteract plans, which were conceived and digested with the utmost degree of human care, prudence, and foresight.

The Duke of York's magnanimity is well known to all those who have seen him in fire, and who have witnessed his conduct on all other trying occasions; but it must be allowed that His Royal Highness never evinced more elevation of soul than by his not condescending to take any notice of what the *canaille,* within or without, were wicked and silly enough to say against him in his professional capacity. His reputation will go down to late posterity with eclât, as the cause, under Providence, of the trophies triumphantly won by the armies His Royal Highness formed; while the name of his domestic enemies, coupled with the idea of all that is vile, will reach, after ages, with the same kind of immortality which Erostratus obtained for wantonly setting fire to the Ephesian temple. The Duke of York's military fame is in high preservation—it is embalmed in the bosom of every "BRITISH SOLDIER!"

CAMPAIGNS

IN

THE PENINSULA.

Continued from page 27.

THE next act of General Junôt was to march a great portion of the best of the Portuguese army into France, and to disarm and disband the remainder, forbidding, at the same time, the use of firearms throughout the country, even for the purposes of protection, or for killing game. Nine unfortunate wretches were hung at Caldas for disobedience of this order, and many imprisoned in other parts of the country.

These odious measures, and the rapine which was universally practised, induced the Portuguese to revolt, and on the 18th of June, four days after the French fleet surrendered to the patriots at Cadiz, their garrison, at Oporto, was overpowered and made pri-

soners. A division of the French army under General Loison, which had been employed in a predatory excursion, received orders to march to Oporto for the purpose of quelling the insurrection; but was attacked on the march, near Pezo de Regoa, by the brave peasantry of the Tralos Montes, and obliged to cross the Douro with considerable loss. At this critical period Great-Britain, whose object was to prevent an independent state and free people from falling into the grasp of Buonaparte, dispatched an army of 9000 men, viz. the 5th, 9th, 36th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 60th, 71st, 91st, 4 companies of the 95th, 4th veteran battalion, and 20th light dragoons, under the command of Lord Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, to Portugal. This army had been assembled at Cork for the supposed intention of proceeding to South America, but the affairs of the Peninsula giving a new turn to the politics of Great-Britain, occasioned its destination to be changed, and the expedition which had previously sailed for Cadiz, under Major-General Spencer, was directed to join Sir Arthur Wellesley, unless his corps should be engaged on any service more to the southward, which it might be of importance not to abandon. Brigadier-General Anstruther was also dispatched from England with 3000 men, viz. the 9th, 43d, part of the 52d, and the 97th regiments, to reinforce Sir Arthur, whose army debarked in Mondego Bay on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August, and was joined a few days afterwards by General Spencer's division, consisting of the 6th, 29th, 32d, 50th, 82d, Royal Staff Corps, and Artillery, which encreased the British force to upwards of 13,000 men.

The army remained encamped at Lavaos until the 10th. Two days afterwards, the advance of the British arrived at Leyria, and on the 13th proceeded by the road on the sea-coast towards Lisbon.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, being joined by a division of Portuguese troops, advanced from Caldas, on the morning of the 17th of August, to attack General Laborde, who had remained posted on the heights of Roliça since the 15th instant. Roliça is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southward by mountains, which join the hills forming the valley on the left, looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roliça, is the town and old Moorish fort of Obidas, from whence the enemy's piquets had been driven, on the 15th,

by part of the 95th regiment, and from that time he had posts on the hills, on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain, in front of his army, which was posted on the heights before Roliça, its right resting upon the hills, and left upon an eminence, on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains, in his rear. The force of the enemy consisted of 6000 men, of whom 500 were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that Loison, who was at Rio-Mayor, on the preceding day, would join General Laborde by his right, in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army advanced against the enemy's position, in three columns. The right, consisting of 1200 Portuguese infantry, and 50 Portuguese cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear. The left, consisting of Major-General Ferguson's, and Brigadier-General Bowes's brigade of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and 20 British and 20 Portuguese cavalry, was destined, under the command of General Ferguson, to ascend the hills at Obidas, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the left of his post at Roliça. This corps was also destined to watch the motions of General Loison on the enemy's right, who had moved from Riomayor towards Alcaentre during the night. The centre column, consisting of Major-General Hill's, Brigadier-General Nightingale's, Brigadier-General Crawford's, and Brigadier-General Fane's brigades (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-General Ferguson) and 400 Portuguese light infantry; the British and Portuguese cavalry, a brigade of 9-pounders, and a brigade of 6-pounders, were destined to attack General Laborde's position in front.

The columns thus formed, moved from Obidas about seven o'clock in the morning. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley, and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-General Hill's brigade, formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left, and Brigadiers-General Nightingale and Crawford moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length, the

former drew out his brigade in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of Brigadier-General Crawford's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade, the 50th and 91st, and half of the 9-pounders brigade, were kept as a reserve in the rear.

Major-General Hill and Brigadier-General Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and at the same moment Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were on the hills on his right, the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left, and Major-General Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountains, with the utmost regularity, and the greatest celerity; and notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry, was the cause of his suffering but little loss on the plain.

It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable positions which he had taken up.

Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen, as to defeat the enemy completely. The Portuguese infantry was ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole. The light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, and the 5th regiment, moved up a pass next on the right; and the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th regiment, under Brigadier-General Nightingale, a third pass, and the 45th and 82d regiment, passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was assailed by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the utmost impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks. The defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally, that the British troops suffered the greatest loss. The 9th and 29th regiments alone were advanced to this point for a considerable length of time, with Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and in the moment of distinguishing himself by the most gallant exertions, the Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, commanding the latter regiment, was mortally wounded, and fell. The enemy was however driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and the

British troops were advanced in the plains, successively supported by the 5th regiment, the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, which had come upon their right, and by the other troops, ordered to ascend the mountains, who executed this movement as rapidly as the nature of the ground would admit.

The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army, in all of which, he was, however, repulsed, but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing principally to the want of cavalry in the British army, and secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountains with celerity, a sufficient number of troops and of cannon to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy, including three pieces of cannon, was considerable. That of the British was 4 officers, 66 men, killed; 20 officers, 315 men, wounded; 4 officers, 70 men, missing.

The gallantry of the British troops was never more conspicuous than on this day: the enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity. Owing to unavoidable circumstances the brunt of the action fell upon the 5th, 98th, and 29th regiments; the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy who were actually engaged, although the superiority in the field was greatly on the side of the British.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, in his official dispatch, expressed his acknowledgments to Major-General Spencer, for his very able advice and assistance; to Major-General Ferguson for the manner in which he led the left column; and to Major-General Hill, and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Fane, for their conduct at the different attacks made by the troops under their respective orders.

(To be continued.)

REVIEWS
OF POETICAL WORKS ON MILITARY SUBJECTS.

The BATTLE OF TALAVERA.—*Ninth Edition.—To which are added, other Poems.*—London; John Murray, Fleet-Street, &c. pp. 109. 15s.

SO singularly extensive have been the circulation and renown of Mr. Scott's poetical effusions, that almost every metrical writer seems to feel the necessity of adopting his manner, to secure to his productions the attention and liberality of the public; but how very deserving that gentleman is of the protection and flattering applauses he has experienced, is not, at present, a point we have to dwell upon. That he has been the means of throwing writers of great merit into the back ground, by the novelty and characteristic simplicity of his versification, as also by the choice of his subjects, and the locality of his situations, we cannot, if we may be allowed to speak our minds freely, withhold our belief; nor can we, on the other hand, refrain from saying, that he has been the instrument, as it were, of calling forth the powers of many other writers. This gentleman has been handled by all sorts and sizes of critics, learned and unlearned,—some of very eminent capacities, and others deficient in every thing that a censor is naturally expected to possess; but among the accumulation of papers on his poetical energies, some seem exclusively devoted to mean, vulgar, and contemptible animadversions. Among the disciples of this gentleman, there are many of very great and promising talents, and one of the most conspicuous, is the author of the poem now before us, a gentleman, respectable in every point of view, whether we regard him in his official capacity, or as an individual, desirous of becoming an ornament in the republic of letters,—in short, a man worthy our imitation, both as a parent and a citizen.

Since Mr. Croker has so long, and so successfully distinguished himself as a literary character of no secondary pretensions, we cannot but blame that false and hesitating pride, which has hitherto induced him to withhold his name from the world, as the author of the delightful poem, " The Battles of Talavera:" there can, cer-

tainly, be no peculiar modesty in withholding a name, so often announced as belonging to that work, and never yet contradicted; and since all the world have paid a proper respect to Mr. C's abilities, it is but fair and manly, that he should now throw aside the flimsy veil, which has so long, and, perhaps, ridiculously attempted to conceal him.

The mind, capable of producing such a poem as "Talavera," is certainly equal to a more arduous undertaking, and from the specimens we propose to select, we feel assured the most fastidious of our readers will agree with us, that something still more excellent may be looked for from the same pen,—something that will secure to our author a more eminent situation among the poets of the present day, than he at present occupies. To say that the work before us is the best battle-piece in our language, would be wronging our own judgment, and the memory of the celebrated Addison, leaving the author of the Splendid Shilling, and others of our own time, out of the question; but we may venture to assert, that the last song of Marmion, which indeed is a battle-piece, is not superior to Mr. Croker's "Talavera." We must, however, offer a few words to Mr. Croker, not by way of censure, but admonition, and we hope he will take it in good part. Had the poem, now under our consideration, been the work of a dependant writer, or rather, as Mr. D'Israeli would denominate it, of a "professed author," we should not have been at all surprised at the alterations made, we believe, in every edition it has gone through, because it is well known that such are the tricks of bookmaking and booksellers; but finding the name of Murray on the title page, and knowing the Honorable Secretary of the Admiralty to be the author, we dismiss from our minds the idea that such "editions with additions," were made for sinister views, or pecuniary emolument. With men so honorable, and withal so independent, such aims could have no preponderance; but on the score of these alterations, though Mr. Croker has been acquitted upon one account, he is yet vulnerable on the other, namely, that in the main, he has deteriorated the value and brilliancy of his best thoughts, by polishing, in the later editions, the crude and forcible expressions he had in the first instance adopted, and which, in spite of their rudeness, were full of energy and feeling. There is generally a sublimity in original impressions, that is sure to lose much, by being too closely inves-

tigated: the eye of genius discerns its objects with rapidity, and the mind is overpowered with their grandeur. Images, so produced, are not to be improved, by the clock-work of versification; and, however much Mr. Croker may admire the fluency of Alexander Pope, he should never forget that the sonorous periods of Milton and Shakspeare are worth all the sing-song that was ever huddled together into the poems of odes, sonnets, canzonets, &c. It is a great pity that an author is, nine times out of ten, incompetent to form a proper estimate of his own productions; but the fact is, authors, like parents, nurse and pamper their offspring, till they become weak and unseemly, in short, 'till the vigorous growth of nature is twisted into a thousand inconsistencies and deformities. From this brief statement of our opinion on such a subject, we trust no more *amendments* will be attempted in "Talavera;" and for our own parts, we prefer the 8th to the 9th edition of the work, in spite of all the stanzas to be found in addition to the latter.

That the brilliant achievements of the British arms in the Peninsula should find a shoal of poets at their posts to commemorate them, cannot be wondered at, when the sanctity of the cause is considered, and the ardour with which this country has always stepped forward to protect oppressed and defenceless states. Though the results at Talavera were not what they ought to have been, yet every liberal and honest mind cannot with-hold its approbation of the conduct of the renowned captain of that sanguinary and well-contested field; and from the sphere in which our author moves, we doubt whether there be any one so competent to give the incidents of that day their proper coloring, as the Honorable Secretary of the Admiralty.

Whether he has done justice to the skill and intrepidity of our enemy, we will not here stop to inquire, and for this special reason, that in a matter where imagination is the principal machine, it cannot be of any very material consequence whether the French were totally defeated or not. That they were by no means so desperately foiled as the Spaniards would have us to believe, we allow; but the cause of freedom and of Spain had certainly the vantage ground during the contest, and left the invaders in no very enviable condition.

We will now proceed to analyze the work itself, and to select-

such passages as we consider most likely to afford a fair criterion of our author's capabilities.

To delineate the principal features of a night, previous to a battle in the morning, with due force and exactness, required all, and, perhaps, more than all the powers, which Homer possessed; and among the manifold attempts in the portraiture of nocturnal scenes, that of the Grecian bard remains in our estimation without an equal.

Most of the readers of poetry remember with delight the following lines, from the elegant translation of the correct Pope.

> The troops exulting sat in order round,
> And beaming fires illumin'd all the ground.
> As when the moon, refulgent lamp of night,
> O'er heav'n's clear azure spreads her sacred light,
> When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,
> And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene;
> Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
> And stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole,
> O'er the dark trees a yellower verdure shed,
> And tip with silver every mountain's head;
> Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect rise,
> A flood of glory bursts from all the skies:
> The conscious swains, rejoicing at the sight,
> Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light.
> * * * *
> Loud neigh the coursers o'er their heaps of corn,
> And ardent warriors wait the rising morn.
>
> POPE'S HOMER, *b*. 8. *l*. 685.

This is a picture at once simple and sublime: from nature alone such a scene must be drawn, and he who follows nature, will never fail producing what is excellent. If our author has not done all that might be done, with such materials in his power, as the night prior to the conflict at Talavera furnished him, he has struck off, at least, a solemn and imposing outline, capable more than any other part of his labors, both of extension and improvement. Upon such a momentous occasion he ought to have dwelt longer, and more minutely, for there are many things worthy of mention at such a

crisis, and are, consequently, omitted to the prejudice of the conquest and the uniformity of the poem itself.

This, however, may be attended to in some other work of a similar character, hoping as we sincerely do, that Mr. Croker will not slacken his poetical feelings to please the caprice of a few illiberal and dogmatical critics.

The poem opens with the following lines, descriptive of the nightfall, which, in very harmonious versification conveys to the reader's mind a calm and yet striking picture.

1.

'Twas dark; from every mountain head
The sunny smile of heaven had fled,
And evening, over hill and dale
Dropt, with the dew, her shadowy veil;
In fabled Teïo's darkening tide
  Was quench'd the golden ray;
Silent, the silent stream beside,
Three gallant people's hope and pride,
  Three gallant armies lay.
France, every nation's foe, is there,
And Albion's sons her red cross bear,
With Spain's young Liberty to share
  The patriot array,
That, spurning at the oppressor's chain,
Springs arm'd, from every hill and plain,
From Ocean to the eastern main—
  From Seville to Biscaye.
All, from the dawn 'till even tide,
The fortune of the field had tried
  In loose but bloody fray;
And now with thoughts of dubious fate,
Feverish and weary they await
  A fiercer, bloodier day.

2.

Fraternal France's myriad bands,
He, of the borrow'd crown, commands,
And on Alberche's hither sands

Pitches his tents to-night;
While, Talavera's wall between,
And olive groves and gardens green,
Spain quarters on the right;
All scatter'd in the open air
In deep repose; save here and there,
Pondering to-morrow's fight,
A spearman, in his midnight pray'r,
Invokes our Blessed Lady's care,
And good St. James's might.
Thence to the left across the plain
And on the neighb'ring height,
The British bands, a watchful train,
Their wide and warded post maintain,
Fronting the east, as if to gain
The earliest glimpse of light."

Such was the disposition of the allies during the night preceding the important and glorious conflict of Talavera, and we believe it would be impossible for any writer to give a more clear and satisfactory delineation of the scene. This description requires no rumination on the reader's part, to comprehend the situation of the troops, and the proof of its merit lies in its ease and simplicity; there is no pompous display of trifles, no high-sounding periods to prepare you for something which never transpires; it is a plain, neat disclosure of the actual state of the armies, and the dullest intellect is competent to trace the whole portrait. This denotes at once something like the hand of a master.

While the troops are thus anxiously waiting the approach of day-break, full of heart-piercing thoughts, and unseemly anticipations, turning their wistful eyes back upon their native country, and feeling for those they never may behold again,

3.

"Hark! on the midnight breeze are borne
Sounds from the vale below!
What sounds? No gleam of arms they see,
Yet still they hear—what may it be?
It is, it is the foe."

At such a crisis every unpleasant idea vanished—all their former anticipations subsided, and now,

> "From every hand and heart and head,
> Weakness, and weariness have fled,
> And down the mountain steeps,
> Along the vale, and through the shade,
> With ball, and bayonet, and blade,
> They seek the foe who dares invade
> The watch that England keeps."

Here the midnight onset commences, and in such an hour of darkness and doubt, what could be the result but destruction and mistake?

> "Promiscuous death around they send,
> Foe falls by foe, and friend by friend,
> In mingled heaps o'erthrown,
> And many a gallant feat is done,
> And many a laurel lost and won
> Unwitness'd and unknown.
> *Furious they strike without a mark,*
> *Save where the sudden sulphurous spark*
> *Illumes some visage grim and dark,*
> *That with the flash is gone!*
> And, midst the conflict, only know,
> If chance has sped the fatal blow,
> Or by the trodden corse below,
> Or by the dying groan."

This is a scene of confusion and horror more easily conceived than described; but in the hands of our author difficulties of this nature seem to have no power of restraining his genius, which towers above every obstacle, till it has gained the height of its wishes. But while we are willing to give Mr. Croker all the praise which he is entitled to, let us be just to contemporary merit, and give every one that which belongs to him. We are not yet so much dazzled by our author's abilities as to withhold our full share of

approbation from others, and we shall never give one writer credit for that which stands on the right hand side of another's account. On this principle, therefore, we cannot applaud Mr. Croker for those lines marked in Italics, notwithstanding the beauty of the idea, and the awful and affecting picture they throw open to our observation. It has already been observed by a polite and discerning writer in a critical work now buried in oblivion, that, "It requires nice reading, and a good memory, to discover the sources from whence the moderns derive the many beauties that are to be found in their compositions." This we believe to be strictly correct, and if our readers will refer to p. 200, stanza 25 of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," they will find the following lines, which suggested, beyond the shadow of a doubt, those we have noticed in Italics.

"Then sudden, through the darken'd air
 A flash of lightning came;
So broad, so bright, so red the glare,
 The castle seem'd on flame.
Glanc'd every rafter of the hall,
Glanc'd every shield upon the wall;
Each trophied beam, each sculptur'd stone,
Were instant seen, and instant gone."

Mr. Croker is not, however, without a companion in his depredations upon the Last Minstrel: the Author of "The Battles of the Danube and Barossa" has also infringed upon that poem, and has, perhaps, out-done his associate in point of enormity. In describing the retreat of the Austrian cavalry, he says, p. 55, Stanza 45 of his work,

"They seem'd to Fancy's eye like forms
That travel on the thunder storms,
Whose sullen traits are seen, when fierce
The lightnings through the concave pierce;
But when the fleeting flash is o'er,
Vanish, and then are view'd no more;
Thus, when the fires were hurl'd abroad,
 Their giant forms were caught;

Thus, when the loud artillery roar'd,
They vanish'd into nought!

After passing the night in darkness, and experiencing all the disagreeable sensations which suspense never fails of producing, the allies were at length reanimated by the glorious and exhilarating appearance of morning.

It were fruitless to describe the devastation which grew on every side to shock the sight even of the victorious; though every heart rejoiced to view the disparity of the loss, occasioned by the hazardous and precarious encounter of the preceding evening. It was now, says our Author, that,

" Lords of the field, the victors view
Ten gallant French the valley strew
For every Briton slain."

This, though a melancholy spectacle, must have inspired confidence, even in the minds of the dubious, and have proved to our friends, the Spaniards, that their invaders need only to be manfully resisted, to be overcome and annihilated. They had not long dwelt on this miserable field before the intrepid enemy had again ventured to shew himself in an imposing and menacing character. Speaking of the confederates, he says, p. 10,

" From the hill's summit they behold,
By the first beams of orient gold
In adverse arms reveal'd,
Full fifty thousand warriors bold,
Inur'd to war, in conquest old,
To toil and terror steel'd:
But they, as steel'd to fear or toil,
As bold, as proud of war-worn spoil,
In victory's path as skill'd,
Though doom'd with twice their strength to try
The hard unequal field,
They view the foe with kindling eye,
And, in their generous transport, cry
' Conquer we may—perhaps must die;
But never, never yield!' "

We doubt whether there is a more evenly written passage than this in the whole poem; and, added to that merit, we think it manifests more vigor and nature than any other part of Mr. Croker's labors. Our taste may appear singular; we are not, however, at all disposed to adopt any other passage in preference, even though a dozen of our cotemporaries disagree with us.

After deprecating in proper terms the insidious attempts of a few political mercenaries to violate the character of Lord Wellington, our Author proceeds to the opening of the battle, and to display the magnificent appearance of the French army, in its advance upon the allies.

"And is it now a goodly sight,
Or dreadful to behold,
The pomp of that approaching fight—
Waving ensigns, pinnons light,
And gleaming blades and bayonets, bright,
And eagles wing'd with gold;
The warrior bands of many a hue,
Scarlet and white, and green and blue,
Like rainbows o'er the morning dew
Their varied lines unfold:
While swells the martial din around,
And, starting at the bugle's sound,
The trampling squadrons beat the ground,
And drums unceasing roll:
Frequent and long the warrior cheer,
To Glory's perilous career,
Awakes and fires the soul:
And oft, by fits confused and clear,
The din and clang to Fancy's ear,
The knell of thousands toll.

That this description might have been considerably extended, without the least injury to other parts of the work, no one will pretend to deny; and we feel a little disappointed that Mr. Croker should leave so important a sketch unfinished, to indulge in episodes, which, while they are unquestionably beautiful, and prove the liberality of his feelings, tend, in some measure, to distract the

symmetry of his design, and divert the attention of the reader from the scene of action, to objects and considerations somewhat at variance with the anticipations we had indulged in. If our limits would permit, these episodes should be extracted for the admiration of our readers, for they possess not only an exuberant fancy, but a tenderness that stamps our author a patriot and a philanthropist. Among these digressive stanzas, there are two, eminently conspicuous for their brilliancy of language and manliness of sentiment. Invective, in the hands of Mr. Croker, seems to lose its native virulence, and become strong and powerful rebuke: he does not indulge in those common-place terms, which are generally adopted to depict the tyrant of mankind, and his feelings of disgust and detestation are expressed in words that go home to the heart, without exciting those temporary ebullitions of passion, which seem to characterise the writers of our prose declamations. Speaking of the banner of liberty, in his apostrophe to Buonaparte, our author has the following elegant lines; p. 23.

> It is, thou see'st thy glory's shroud;
> Its shadow, like a thunder cloud,
> O'erhangs thy destiny.

After indulging these and many other similar sentiments, the poet begins to cast his eye once more towards the field of battle, and to describe the situation of the respective forces: it is here, we think, his genius makes a halt, and it is here, be it remarked, that more than usual vigor is required. All that preparation, all those evolutions and striking appearances, which must constantly precede so arduous a contest as that of Talavera, ought to have been minutely detailed, and placed before the reader's observation; but from a desire to come at the main incident of the day, we presume all these (certainly of no consideration in a political, though of great consequence in a poetical point of view) were intentionally neglected, as having no immediate connection with our author's principal design: what little has been given to shew the situations of the armies, we now extract, p. 28.

> In front of Talavera's wall,
> And near the confluent streams, the Gaul

His royal banner rears to sight,
With all the borrow'd blazon bright
  Of Leon and Castille;
And seems to meditate a fight
  That Spain alone shall feel.
Oh, vain pretence! to WELLESLEY's eyes,
  As pervious as the air!
He knows, that while the red-cross flies,
From the strong covert, where she lies
Entrench'd and shelter'd, Spain defies
  The utmost France can dare;—
That Britain, on her blood-stain'd hill,
  The brunt of fight must bear—
And France, tho' baffled thrice, will still
Strain all her force, exhaust her skill,
  And plant her eagles there;
Which soon, from that commanding height
Would speed their devastating flight,
And sweeping o'er the scatter'd plain,
The hopes of England and of Spain,
  With iron talon tear.

From the general uniformity and currency of Mr. Croker's language, we did not expect to meet with such an intolerable line as the following,—

" With all the borrow'd blazon bright:"

any thing he might have adopted would have been preferable: it is coarse beyond all we ever met with in a poetical dress, and we trust it will be transformed in another edition of the work. We now come to the opening of the battle, which is described with all the vigor and pathos the contemplation of it was calculated to inspire. p. 30.

" Now from the dark artillery broke
Lightning flash and thunder stroke;
And volum'd clouds of fiery smoke

Roll in the darken'd air:
Wrapp'd in its shade, unheard, unseen,
Artful surprise and onset keen,
The nimble French prepare.
On the united line they throw
Their wide extended host,
Centre, and left, and right, nor show
What point they threaten most.
But WELLESLEY undeceiv'd, the brunt
Of war, expects on Britain's front,
But strengthens most the vaward ranks
That hang along the mountain banks;
For well he judges, Gallia still
Is bent to seize that bloodstain'd hill,
Strain all her force, exhaust her skill,
And plant her eagles there;
Which soon, from that commanding height,
Wou'd speed their devastating flight,
And, sweeping o'er the scatter'd plain,
The hopes of England and of Spain
With iron talon tear."

The French are now rapidly advancing to the attack, under the command of Belluno, when,

" ——— sudden thunders shake the vale,
Day seems, as in eclipse, to fail,
The light of heav'n is fled;
A dusty whirlwind rides the sky,
A living tempest rushes by
With deafening clang and tread;—
'A charge! a charge!' the British cry,
'And Seymour at its head.'"

The French General, perceiving the storm that threatens his annihilation, and seizing the opportunity which is now afforded him of leading the English into the snare he had prepared for them, makes every exertion to retreat, and we all recollect the

melancholy fate of those heroic souls who led the charge, and in the sequel became victims of this *ruse de guerre.* Describing the manner in which the enemy retired, our author says, p. 17,

"Quick, as the haste of his commands,
Quick, as upon the ocean sands,
Vanish the works of childish hands,
The lengthen'd lines are gone,
And broken into nimble bands
Across the plain they run:
'Spur, Britain, spur thy foaming horse,
O'ertake them in their scatter'd course,
And sweep them from the land!'
She spurs, she flies; in vain, in vain—
Already they have pass'd the plain,
And now the broken ground they gain,
And now, a column stand!
'Rein up thy courser, Britain, rein!'—
But who the tempest can restrain?
The mountain flood command?
Down the ravine, with hideous crash,
Headlong the foremost squadrons dash,
And many a soldier, many a steed,
Crush'd in the dire confusion, bleed.
The rest, as ruin fills the trench,
Pass clear, and on the column'd French,
A broken and tumultuous throng,
With glorious rashness dash along,
Too prodigal of life;
And they had died, aye every one,
But WELLESLEY cries, 'on, Anson, on,
Langworth, and Albuquerque, and Payne,
Lead Britain, Hanover, and Spain,
And turn th' unequal strife.'"

There is not, certainly, a more beautiful picture in the whole poem than may be conceived in these lines. The anxious eye of enthusiasm is busily engaged in following the brilliant and glorious career of the charge, only to be tortured with a scene of tumultuous

destruction, which had nearly proved the total failure of this memorable day. Whatever Mr. Croker feels, he always delineates in strong and natural language; and, we believe, there are few men whose passions are more calculated to give energy and spirit to such a poem than those he possesses. He has indeed one merit which seems peculiarly his own; we mean the evenness and unaffected dignity of his versification; and in spite of all the plagiarisms with which he has been charged by the minor critics of the day, there are passages and figures in his performance which would not have disgraced the works of our first writers. During a part of this sanguinary day there appears to have been a mutual cessation of arms, no doubt equally desired; and, after telling us, in very pleasing stanzas, how the allied army was occupied from the pause to the following onset, our author opens the fight once more with his accustomed energy in these lines, p. 22.

"But short the truce that they can keep;
For now the signals shrill
Longer forbid the fight to sleep;
Light from the ground the soldiers leap,
And seize the rein and steel;
While from the plain and every steep,
Again the thunders peal,
And sulphury vapours, dark and deep,
The forming ranks conceal.
All arm'd, all ardent, all array'd,
Again their weapons wield;
And echoing thro' the livid shade,
The clash of bayonet and of blade
Revives along the field.
The hurried fight from post to post,
Kindles, but on the center most;
Whence, hoping on a happier stage,
The renovated war to wage,
France now assails the hill,
And pours with aggravated rage
The storm of fire and steel;
Whene'er the freshening breezes broke
A chasm in the volum'd smoke,

Busy and black were seen to wave
The iron harvest of the field,—
That harvest, which, in slaughter till'd,
Is gather'd in the grave :"—

22.

" Hot and impetuous they pursued,
And wild with carnage, drunk with blood,
Rush'd on the plain below ;
The wily Frenchman saw and stood—
Screen'd by the verges of the wood,
He turn'd him on the foe.
The gallant bands that guard the crown
Of England, led the battle down,
And in their furious mood
Thrice they essay'd with onset fierce,
Thrice fail'd, collected France to pierce—
Still France collected, stood !"

21.

" ——— New hopes and fresher force
Inspirit France, and urge her course,
A torrent, rapid, wild and hoarse,
On Britain's wavering train.
As when, before the wintery skies,
The struggling forests sink and rise,
And rise and sink again,
While the gale scatters as it flies,
Their ruins o'er the plain ;
Before the tempest of her foes,
So England sank, so England rose,
And, tho' still rooted in the vale,
Strew'd her rent branches on the gale.
Then, WELLESLEY ! on thy tortur'd thought
What honest anguish crost !
Oh ! how thy generous bosom burn'd,
To see, e'en by a glorious fault,
The flowing tide of victory turn'd,
And Spain and England lost !

Lost, but that as the peril great,
And rising on the storms of fate,
His rapid genius soars,
Sees, at a glance, his whole resource,
Drains from each stronger point its force,
And on the weaker pours:
Present where'er his soldiers bleed,
He rushes thro' the fray,
And, (so the dangerous chances need,)
In high emprise and desperate deed,
Squanders himself away!

In the same easy and energetic flow of versification, he details all the leading features that subsequently characterised this bloody occasion; but, as in the instance of a poem we shall review in our next number, "*The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa*," we think both authors have considerably diminished the consequence of their performances, by the almost total forgetfulness of the night scenes, which must naturally form a part, and a very conspicuous part too, of such momentous events. Speaking of the ultimate retreat of the French, our author presents us with these lines;—

24.

"And now again the evening sheds
Her dewy veil on Teïo's side,
And from the Sierra's rocky heads,
The giant shadows stride;—
And all is dim and dark again,—
Save here and there upon the plain,
As if from funeral pyres,
Casting a dull and flickering light
Across the umber'd face of night,
Still flash the baleful fires.
But since the close of yester-e'en,
How alter'd is the martial scene!
Again in night's surrounding veil,
France moves her busy bands,—but now
She comes not, venturous, to assail
The victors in their guarded vale,
Or on the mountain's brow;—

And baffl'd and dishearten'd, o'er
Alberche's stream, and from his shore,
With silent haste she speeds,
Nor dares, e'en at the midnight hour,
To take the rest she needs;
Far from the tents where late she lay,
Far from the field where late she fought,
With rapid step and humble thought,
All night she holds her way;
Leaving to Britain's conquering sons,
Standards rent, and ponderous guns,
The trophies of the fray!
The weak, the wounded, and the slain,—
The triumph of the battle plain,
The glory of the day!"

There is one more passage which we would willingly extract for the perusal of our readers, had we not already far exceeded the bounds we had prescribed to ourselves, in the review of this elegant and animated performance; but from the selections we have made, and the opinions we have thought it our duty to offer, we feel assured very few of our subscribers will long remain unsatisfied in respect to the manifold beauties we have necessarily been compelled to pass over. There are certainly many things very susceptible of improvement, but,—

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

ADDRESS

To the CONDUCTORS of the MILITARY PANORAMA,

Occasioned by reading the Prospectus of that Work.

FRIENDS in the cause of glory and of fame!
Who guard the soldier, and support his claim,—
Who point the road that honor loves to tread,
And twine the laurel round the warrior's head,—
Who teach the breast with manly warmth to glow,
And spurn th' insulting vauntings of the foe,

How shall the muse, advent'rous in her flight,
Impart her kindling feelings of delight,
As o'er the splendid prospects that arise,
She casts her rapt, enthusiastic eyes?

In days like these, when Britain's daring arms
Blaze thro' the world, and rouse the Gaul's alarms,
When her immortal children lead the van,
To crush the foe of heaven, and of man,
T' assert the rights of virtue, and to quell
The dark incursions of the fiends of hell,—
Say, shall the Muse her feeble aid withhold,
Whose fondest aim 's t' immortalize the bold,
To waft their actions to the furthest climes,
And warm the heroes of remoter times?
In days like these, shall Neptune only wear
The Muse's wreath, and her encomiums share,
While blooming Freedom, from her triumph car,
Looks o'er the world, and watches Albion's star,
And sees, rejoic'd, her veteran bands unite
With Spain's warm children to renew the fight,
Sees, where they raise the flaming cross, that woe
Pursues the Gaul, and beats his eagles low,
Turns the dread scourge on the remorseless horde,
Till nature blushes 'neath the righteous sword,
And Freedom's sons—the suffering sons of Spain,
Cry, WELLESLEY'S *triumphs have not prov'd in vain!*
No, Warriors, no!—Tho' Albion fondly sees
Her dauntless navies traversing the seas,
Crushing beneath their unsubdued controul,
The adverse flag, where'er the green-wave roll,
Still shall your feats engross the Muse's lyre,
Exalt her hopes, and fan the kindling fire,—
Rouse Learning forward from her cloister'd glooms,
To deck your brethren's honorable tombs,
Of those who fell, where Salamanca shews
The mouldering corses of her neighb'ring foes,
"When the pale moon, unclouded and serene,
"Sheds her soft radiance o'er the solemn scene,"

And all around is silent, save the flow
Of Tormes, wandering thro' the plain below,
That tells, rejoic'd, what mighty deeds were done
By WELLESLEY's arms, before the setting sun,
How baffled France, in all her native rage,
Strove at all points, the ambush'd fight to wage,
Till finding Britain had her aims descri'd,
Crush'd her bright hopes, and humbled all her pride,
She urg'd her rapid and disastrous flight,
Beneath the favoring canopy of night,
Cursing the moment that she dar'd to meet
The bands that forc'd her legions to retreat.

Yes, gallant men! your country fondly views
Your mighty deeds, and still your course pursues,—
Feels as a country ever ought to feel,
For those who draw the retributive steel,—
And tho' her navies claim her gen'rous tears,
Desert like your's her constant smile endears,
Still will she prove to all your merits true,
And give the soldier, as the tar, his due,—
Hand down his valour to succeeding days,
That future times may echo to her praise,
And distant climates venerate her cause,
And bless the reign of liberty and laws!

Hail, then, my friends! whose nobler aims impart
Greatness of soul and purity of heart,
Whose labors prove how forcibly ye feel
The soldier's claim upon your country's zeal,
Long may those labors, glorified by truth,
Inspire old age, and warm the blood of youth,—
Arouse each martial feeling in the breast,
That pants to be distinguish'd and caress'd,
Teach youthful heroes how applause is won,
That Honor's cause and Freedom's claims are one,
That greatness only gilds the soldier's name,
And hands it down to everlasting fame.

O, then, my friends and countrymen in arms,
Whom virtue fires, and whom freedom warms!
If proud to see the gallant deeds ye've done,
Live in the light of Fame's approving sun,
Hail the glad prospect that at length appears
To burst the clouds of unenlighten'd years,
Where all your actions throng upon the sight,
To claim, at once, our wonder and delight,—
Where history feels a secret pride to tell,
How fierce ye fought, and how th' invaders fell,
Where Spain, dejected, reared her flaming brand,
To rouse the slumbering prowess of the land,
And, cursing murder's sanguinary horde,
Cried with exulting voice on Albion's sword,
Cried on her prompt and exemplary aid,
And saw and blest the carnage of her blade,—
Saw, that amidst her desolated meads,
Where Freedom suffers, and where Virtue bleeds,
The vanquish'd spirits of the Moors arose,
To warm her hopes, and terrify her foes,
And give, tho' torn with unexampled grief,
Her wretched bosom, courage and relief!

Yes, 'tis for you, defenders of the land!
Where France lets loose her predatory band,
For you, my friends, the Panorama yields
The glowing outlines of immortal fields,
For you it spreads its glories, and imparts
A thousand scenes to interest your hearts,
To call your noblest passions into play,
And all your perils and your toils repay,—
To prove the source, in more delightful years,
Of manly feelings, and of manly tears,—
To teach your childrens' kindling hearts to glow
With just resentment 'gainst their country's foe,—
To smile upon the laurels you have gained,
Where bleeding Freedom humbled and enchained,
Had died beneath the terrors of the Gaul,
Without one friend to alleviate her fall,

But for the wonders of Britannia's sword,
That foil'd Ambition's desolating horde.

Shall it be said that France alone rewards
Her soldiers' merits, and their feats records?
That none but Frenchmen share their monarch's smiles,
And gain the wreath that glorifies their toils?
No! it shall ne'er be said that worth remains
Without a friend to recompense its pains,
To spread its bright achievements to the world,
Where'er the flag of freedom flies unfurl'd;—
And spite of faction's miserable crew,
England shall prove to her defenders true;
Shall smile on genius, wheresoe'er it rise,
Survey its claims with cool, impartial eyes,
Nor hold the laurel from the foreign chief,
That gives to suffering innocence relief,
That fights her battles, and delights to save
The sons of Spain from torture and the grave.

Here then, my friends, direct your anxious eyes,
Here see your actions gloriously arise;—
Truth paints them all, and bids the nations view
What bright exploits Britannia's sons can do,—
What paths of glory spread on every side,
Where'er the red-cross shows its flaming pride;
Whether it catch the more salubrious breeze
That softly wanton from Atlantic seas,
Or float amidst the pestilential glooms,
Where Badajoz unfolds her swarming tombs,
And tells the sons of England and of Spain,
Their bright achievements shall not prove in vain.

Here, then, my friends, in arms renowned ye find
Whate'er can please th'aspiring soldier's mind,
Here shine those battles ye have bravely fought,
Here the bright wonders which your prowess wrought;
No fulsome praise,—no cool applause rewards
The great deserts of your distinguish'd swords;

But as your merits claim your country's zeal,
So History loves those merits to reveal,
To hand them down to future times, to be
The admiration of posterity,
And twine around the warrior's honor'd name,
The glorious chaplet of applauding Fame.

Then, need I call you to support the few,
Who spread your virtues to the public view,
To lend your succor to the great design,
Where all your deeds conspicuously shine?
No! your discernment will their merits see,
Reward their genius, and their industry,
Bless the creative mind that aim'd to save,
Your bright achievements from Oblivion's grave,
To spread your courage to the furthest pole,
And wake the dormant passions of the soul,
And give to Learning what she loves to share,
The grateful smiles, that your approval wear.

And ye, who first conceiv'd the glorious plan,
Let Hope's warm gales your kindling spirits fan!
Still to the cause of freedom and of truth,
To all the claims of bold, advent'rous youth,
Unbiassed, all your energies direct,
Crown'd with your own, and with the world's respect!
Still be it yours to mark the road to fame,
To warm the breast with Valor's holiest flame,
To lead the mind from grovelling views astray,
To call the various passions into play,
Direct the panting warrior to the fight,
And all his daring prodigies requite,
To wake the glow of mercy in his veins,
And prove that Magnanimity disdains
Each wanton act, where suffering Pity pleads,
And the crushed foe beneath the victor bleeds.

So shall the hopes your noble souls have formed,
By conscience cherished, and by greatness warmed,

Attain their full maturity, and yield
A harvest, not unworthy of the field:
But, know, my friends, that industry and toil
Are the securest welfare to the soil,
That endless diligence and care, alone
Can make the profit, and the praise your own,
Promote the growth of genius and of fame,
And give a lasting greatness to your name.

Thus shall your labors meet their due reward,
And Albion's sons your industry applaud,
Through Spain's proud realms your energies shall spread,
In Spain's proud realms shall her exploits be read,
Her swarthy bands, with high delight, shall hear,
How bright their deeds in foreign climes appear,
Rejoice to think Britannia loves to tell,
How brave they fought where their invaders fell,
And prove, in spite of foul Detraction's cry,
They were resolved, *to conquer or to die!*

THE AUTHOR OF
"The Battles of the Danube and Barossa."

Grafton-Street, Fitzroy-Square, Sept. 10, 1812.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS OF INSTRUCTION TO OFFICERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY, GOING OUT TO LISBON, OR ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

[Continued from page 45.]

LETTER IV.

My Dear Friend, *Portsmouth, April 2,* 1812.

THERE is a mode for families going out to Lisbon, which, if they have interest to manage, will not only save them much trouble and anxiety, but also expense.

The ships which take out stores, are laden generally in the river Thames, and when an Officer has obtained from Colonel Torrens an order for his passage, if he has interest with the Transport Board sufficient to procure an order to Captain Young, the agent

on the Thames, he may at once embark with his family, and come in the vessel to this port. I cannot see the necessity of putting officers to such expense as they must incur by sojourning at this place, when they might as easily have been embarked in the river; and surely there is a want of consideration in ordering officers to Portsmouth six weeks before an opportunity may offer for their embarking. It is not the fault of those who have the power to increase military pay, but of those who knowing the mortifications attending the officer's parsimonious stipend, yet either out of carelessness, ignorance, or apathy, instead of lightening the burden, add to it—unfeelingly add to it. Why not have a particular office in London, similar to the one here, to which such officers who wish to save expense, trouble, and mortification, might be referred to, and from thence get an order to embark in the river; and whether the army contains but one company, or half a dozen, such a plan should be immediately adopted. If the worthy gentleman who superintends the office at this place, would condescend to relax from the saturnine gravity of his visage, and shew some feeling for the cares and distresses of those who unfortunately are obliged to apply to him for a passage, although ignorance and frivolity may sometimes torment him, yet as the services are jumbled together in this instance, if each played his part with good manners and good humour, it would very much benefit both.

If the Navy Agent was directed to report to the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, what ships and births are disposable of, and the officer received his orders from that gentleman, this method would be grateful to his feelings.

I had the honor to wait upon the Superintendant five distinct times, at his own desire, (I suppose to remind him of my business) and to announce myself and wants each time, but have not yet obtained a satisfactory answer, and must wait in suspence for one.

Ever yours faithfully.

LETTER V.

My Dear Friend, *Portsmouth, April* 5, 1812.

I was invited to three of the Commandant's dinners. On the first occasion, I had the honor to meet a Major-General of the first order of pomposity and hauteur. This officer had risen rapidly in the service by dint of a matrimonial connection, at a time when our

illustrious Commander-in-Chief had not the power he now enjoys for the advantage of all. The General was a handsome man, but illiterate, presuming, overbearing, and accustomed to deliver his opinion with that freedom, which borders on rudeness. Amongst the company was a Captain of Artillery—a man of very considerable information and vivacity—and who appeared inclined to sport many lively sallies of humor, probably not aware of the very great man in whose company he had the honor to sit, or not considering the dignity of rank, or the distance to which the humbler orders are frequently thrown, by the elevated supercilious demeanor of the Major-General. He was, however, brought to his recollection, when having began to relate an anecdote, which, by his manner of commencing it, had raised the curiosity of the company, the Major-General, in an authoritative voice and manner, asked a young officer, when he arrived at Portsmouth? the Captain, completely checked, dropped not only his story, but his eyes. The Major-General, who meant to correct the arrogance of an officer of inferior rank for daring to consider himself at his ease in such company, completely obtained his point, and also chased away every pleasant idea of a festive repast. From that moment, all was distant, silent, and gloomy, nor could the efforts of our host, or the, afterwards, condescending addresses of the Major-General, produce more than a simple monysyllable from any at the table.

The second time I had the honor to make one at this party we had, as usual, the favor of a Major-General's company, but, happily for the guests, there was also a Colonel. The latter gentleman, a native of Ireland, was an old friend of the Major-General, and with the aid of a good memory, assisted by an unblushing, undaunted manner, uttered a thousand sallies of broad humor. He having been accustomed to excite the attention and laughter of his company, looked round for the approving laugh, at the conclusion of his observations, and which he generally received. To this gentleman the company were certainly obliged; for as the Major-General was equally tenacious of the deference due to his rank, had it not been for the persevering loquacity of the Colonel, who was determined that conversation should not flag, we should have been all planet struck—the same dull, formal solemnity would have ensued.

Why is it that the attainment of rank should create such self-sufficient consequence, and that a dull, stupid, ignorant, unmannered,

and inelegant fellow, should presume on its basis, to be proud, arrogant, and insolent—obtrude himself and his self-importance to the annoyance of society. When a man from length of service, or interest, or money, or a pliability of disposition, has arrived to high rank, is he totally to forget whatever good manners he formerly may have possessed, and display at once those of the insolent, imperious, assuming coxcomb? I lament to say there are too many such characters in the army. Officers are ready to pay every deference to rank—but rank at any time would command more respect from being distinguished by the mild and pleasing manners of the well-bred gentleman; nor even in the support and maintenance of the strictest discipline, is it at all necessary to remember, that every thing is due from the inferior gentleman in rank to the superior; and I have frequently observed, that General Officers who have acquired the highest military character, have possessed and practised the most pleasing urbanity of manners.

If military dinners must be given, class the ranks: let those who assume any superiority mess together, and allow the lower ranks of officers to enjoy the comforts of the social board. But here let me do justice to some Major-Generals I have the honor and pleasure of knowing, and some I have met with at various places, in whom the sentiments of generosity, feeling, good manners, and high breeding, throw the rank in the back ground, and in whom the advantages of rank are combined with the manners of the accomplished gentleman. Ever yours faithfully.

(To be continued.)

TO J. MANNERS SUTTON, ESQ. JUDGE ADV.-GEN.

Sir, *Abrantes, August* 22, 1812.

PERMIT me the honor of calling your attention to a branch of our military system which certainly claims the most serious consideration; I allude to the department over which you preside.

The gigantic form which our military force has assumed within these latter years, has created a necessity of having more frequent recourse to military jurisprudence; and however extraordinary it is, yet such is the fact, that at this moment there is not one regular authorised form established for our guidance in the proceedings of a General Court-Martial, but every process is directed by the

arbitrary power of a president, and the ignorance of a casual judge-advocate. What is military usage in one court, is rejected in another. I shall state a few instances to prove my assertions.

In England, at some General Courts-Martial, the prosecutor is permitted to read the deposition he makes, as relative to the charges against the prisoner; the prosecutor is allowed to cross-examine the evidence, in order to come at the fact, and he is allowed, at the close of the defence, to address the court for particular purposes that are obvious.

At Lisbon, the prosecutor is told he is not to read his deposition, (according to Tytler,) he is prevented cross-questioning, as extraneous; he is denied the power of addressing the Court at the close of the defence; that in short, although he enters into Court with as plain a case as can be, he is so fettered, what with prevaricating evidences, an uninformed (though perhaps well-meaning) president, a worn-out set of members, possibly having sat for three months on different cases, and an ignorant judge-advocate, that if he succeeds in proving his case, he must be a very fortunate man.

Allow me, sir, to point out to you the very serious evils, that arise from the want of an established and authorised guide for the proceedings of a General Court-Martial. An officer, in conformity to his duty, may be obliged to place another in arrest; he is directed, from the representation he makes to the General commanding in the division or town, to prosecute this man at a General Court-Martial, whereby his own character is implicated. If he proves the charges, he has done no more than his duty; but if he appears as prosecutor before such a Court as I have described, with all the difficulties stated, and perhaps some prejudices; should he fail to make good the charges, his own character is injured; he stands a chance of receiving a reproof which is entered on the minutes of the Court, and he, henceforward, appears to the public in the light of a factious, frivolous, tyrannical man.

I beg, also, to call your attention to the minutes of a General Court-Martial held on a Lieutenant of Cavalry, at Lisbon, in the month of June last. A Field-Officer made a representation of the Lieutenant's conduct to the General Officer: two charges were made out against the Lieutenant, and the Field-Officer was ordered to prosecute. He went into Court with his deposition written, in expectation (as he had always observed in the Martial Courts in England) that he

would be allowed to read it—he was refused; and told he must relate from memory what he had to depose; and it was hinted to him, the less time he took about it the better. Not prepared for this mode of deposition, and confined by the interdiction, he could not perfectly collect himself, or charge his memory with a detail of minute circumstances, which would have explained fully to the Court what he meant to prove by evidence. By this means the Court had no clue to go by: he was therefore obliged to worm out from prevaricating evidence what he could in order to make good the charges; and the president several times threatened to send to jail the persons who were brought forward as evidence, for not conforming to the oaths they had taken. I confess I am not much acquainted with the law, but I must also acknowledge I was surprised at the sentence of that Court. There were two substantial charges, neglect of duty, and resisting the Field-Officer's authority.

The sentence stated, that the Lieutenant was found guilty of both charges *in part.* I must own I am puzzled to ascertain the distinction. Was he guilty of neglect of duty? he was, or he was not. Did he resist his Commanding Officer's authority? he did, or he did not. It seems it was agreed, *he did* neglect his duty, and *he did* resist his Commanding Officer's authority *in part;* then that *part* proved his guilt. What had this Court to do with any thing further? the neglect of duty was not divided into various instances, nor was the resisting his Commanding Officer stated but as one charge: wherefore then make a difference when there was no distinction?

Sir, with General Courts Martial there exists two evils; the one is, the want of forms of practice from authority, for all depends now on opinion, and frequently abroad on interest; the other is, making the duty of a General Court-Martial more severe than any other; obliging an officer to sit every day from ten o'clock till three, for many months, to try different causes. I hope, sir, you will, for the sake of those deeply concerned, take this into your consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

A British Officer.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Sir,

IT has long appeared to me very remarkable, and in this opinion I am not singular, that after an officer rises from the rank of Subaltern, or from a Private to that of a General Officer, he should not be entitled to a subsistence from government, but left to support his rank in the best manner he can, perhaps on the scanty half-pay of a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, or by the full-pay of such ranks, and that only if he is sufficiently fortunate as to hold one of those commissions.

A proportion have Staff situations, Regiments, and Governments; but at this moment (August 1812) we have 82 Generals, 177 Lieut.-Generals, and 304 Major-Generals. Whence are situations to be derived for all, together 563? Many of them must, and are, supported by the trifling stipends above-mentioned; and thus the few who have Colonelcies of regiments are abundantly paid: the many who cannot be so fortunate, support existence on inadequate incomes, and finish a miserable old age in distress.

Without any material increase of expense, the government might remedy this defect, viz. by attaching an income to the ranks of Major-General, Lieut.-General, and General Officer: for instance, to the 1st, 1l. 1s. per diem; to the 2d, 1l. 11s. 6d.; and to the 3d, 2l. 2s.

The above rates of pay, in addition to those they may derive from Regimental Commissions, would enable Generals to support their rank with comfort, dignity, and credit. The expense of so honorable an effort on the part of government, might in a great measure be defrayed, by undertaking the Regimental Clothing, instead of allowing the Colonels of regiments a stipulated sum of money for that purpose, and thus render the surplus Clothing allowance, which as now constituted only enriches a few, equally beneficial to all.

The advantage of a Colonelcy of a regiment would be the pay *, the honor, and the patronage. I would not recommend the daily rates before alluded to, for Generals while on the Staff, their emolu-

* Many Generals who hold the Colonelcies of regiments would benefit by such an arrangement; I allude to those who, from their liberality, derive no emolument from the Clothing Allowance. This recommendation, if adopted, would give them a very handsome addition to their regimental pay.

ments being, in my humble opinion, sufficient for the maintenance of their rank.

The following statement will shew the expense a plan of this kind would occasion.

					Total.		
82 Generals, at 2l. 2s. 0d. per diem,	766l. 10s. 0d. per ann. -				L.62,853	0	0
177 Lt.-Gens. at 1l. 11s. 6d. ---	574l. 14s. 6d. --- -				101,752	17	6
304 M.-Gens. at 1l. 1s. ---	383l. 5s. 0d. --- -				116,508	0	0
563 Officers . - - - - - - - - -					L.281,113	17	6
Calculating the emoluments derived by Colonels from the Clothing allowance at an average of 350l. for each Battalion, the amount on 250 Battalions is - - -		L.87,500	0	0			
Calculating that 3 General Officers, 37 Lt.-Generals, and 186 Major-Generals are on the Staff - - - - - - - - - - - -		94,854	7	6	209,723	0	0
Calculating that 2s. 6d. per man is allowed by government for fitting Clothing, which would be saved by contracts being made with regimental taylors - - - - -		27,368	12	6			
					L.71,390	17	6
27 Generals, 19 Lieut.-Generals, and 9 Major-Generals, hold garrison situations - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					35,067	7	6
Additional expence - - - Total -					L.36,323	10	0

In my mind these deductions are stated at the very lowest, and the increase of expence according to that statement would be—36,323l. As it might be necessary to allow the rate per diem proposed to General Officers holding Garrison situations where the emoluments thereof are under the amount of the income to be derived from the stated pays, the sum of 36,323l. may on that account be somewhat augmented, but a most considerable deduction would be made from not allowing the rate to Colonels of regiments who may also hold garrison or other situations of emolument, or to any officer who may derive an income from *public* sources exceeding a certain amount.

If the rank of General will not give pay, it must often give misery to the soldier of fortune, and be in every respect injurious to him. If pay cannot be allowed, why encrease the number of Generals? Why heap starving honors on a man's head? This rank is likewise baneful to the service when rapidly bestowed, and in every respect injurious to the individual, for, if an officer enters young into the army, perhaps by the time his mind is matured,

and experience has rendered him skilful in his profession, he acquires an elevation of rank, which may throw him out of employment, there being at this moment more* Generals and Lieutenant-Generals than situations or commands which their rank will allow them to receive. The natural consequence arising from this circumstance is, that many are placed on the shelf like the richly-bound lucubrations of a clumsey novel writer, with their rank, honor, and wounds to subsist on.

Much might be urged on the necessity of a plan of the nature herein recommended, but, further comment I shall for the present abstain from, convinced that the army's Royal and Illustrious Friend, views the distresses of gallant officers in their proper light, and that so remarkable an inadequacy in some General Officers' incomes, as at this moment exists, will not much longer disgrace the liberality of the country. The admirable, able, praise-worthy plan for an Officer's Benefit Fund, as suggested and completely matured by Major David Roberts, would have, in a great measure, removed the future difficulties of General Officers placed on the shelf. That plan, which had been the object of the Major's wishes, the study, labour, and expense of years to effect, to ripen, and to put in force, not having the concurrence of the late Mr. Perceval, is a most painful consideration to all Officers.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A FRIEND TO THE PANORAMA.

* At present our forces in Sicily, Gibraltar, Malta, West and East Indies, Jamaica, Canada, Nova Scotia, Curacao, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Spain and Portugal, Ceylon, Isle of France, and Great Britain and Ireland, employ on the Staff about 3 or 4 General Officers, about 37 Lieutenant-Generals, and about 186 Major-Generals. What is to become of the 48 Major-Generals in Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, in the event of a peace, and of the others elsewhere? They must subsist on the half-pay of Lieutenant-Colonels, &c. There are, I conceive, about 27 Generals, 19 Lieutenant-Generals, and 9 Major-Generals who hold garrison situations. Besides the above numbers there may be 167 Generals commanding regiments, and of the latter perhaps 60 are included in those who have Staff appointments, consequently together 388 are at this momentous crisis provided for. There remains 175 without adequate incomes, and when a peace takes place, how much will that number be increased!

Salamanca, August 21, 1812.

HERE I am, after I think as vile a march as ever man took. The egress from Portugal, and ingress to Spain, is marked by the most infamous bad road I ever saw; but certainly, after quitting Portugal, you are relieved by an extensive and most picturesque forest of chesnut, and though the verdure has, from the effects of the sun, disappeared, the face of the country is that of our stubble fields—all yellow—the woods are noble, and continue so for many leagues. You then lose the chesnut, and its place is supplied by the oak, until you approach Salamanca, when all is an open corn country, with a few mud villages interspersed; the roads are infinitely better, not but here and there a difficulty must arise which way a carriage should take: the villages have a muddy external appearance, but internally are remarkably clean. The chesnut tree grows to a very great size, and is very magnificent; I measured four or five of them, and round the trunks they were eighteen yards. At this place the destructive system of the French army ceased; but they have most cruelly destroyed some noble and beautiful structures, to make their fortress. I was kept two hours, after a long march, at the door of the house I had a billet on, and which no entreaties could prevail on the inhabitants to open; but proceeding to force, produced one fellow, who resolutely refused admittance, saying a Portuguese officer was quartered there; force at last made him open the door, and I found at my entrance the first floor of a very large furnished house, without an inhabitant, or any appearance of there being one; force once more produced a servant girl, and she, at length, got the bed ready, and when they found themselves caught, fear operated in my favour; and here I am in comfortable quarters as long as I stay: the army is at Madrid. I do not pretend to form an opinion respecting the operations here, because, my friend, I am, with the crowd, quite ignorant on the subject; there are some shrewd, keen observers, who affect to hold opinions, and argue mighty cleverly; but I do not pin my faith on any of theirs. I am one who thinks as a subordinate officer, if I strictly discharge my duty, it is all that is required of me; for if I was foolish enough to indulge myself in speculation, the foundation must be so loose, my fabric would fall to the ground, and I should be laughed at. Officers here are certainly cruelly situated, having had neither money nor credit for many days; and

a few have perished for want of nourishment and attention from the medical part of the army. Many officers, I have heard, complain of not being able to get advice or assistance from the surgeons here—surely this is an unpardonable neglect. But I wish you not, by any means, to suppose the great and excellent Chief of the army is culpable in this respect; from all that I can learn, he is as anxious and strenuous in studying the comforts of his army, as he is capable and eager to lead them to honor and renown; and I know that, on every information which reaches his ear, of particular hardships on any individuals, he, if possible, relieves them.

Colonel Gordon, Quarter-Master-General to the forces, has, in a manner most honorable to himself, become Quarter-Master-General to this army, and undertaken the superintendance of all the Staff, which will relieve Lord Wellington of a very heavy load, and every thing will be regulated in the most sensible manner. The Colonel's situation is, I believe, Chief of the Staff; and in my opinion, this arrangement is as serviceable to the country, as it is honorable to the Colonel.

The want of money, my dear friend, is particularly felt at this place, as our friends, the natives, will not part with any thing without receiving immediate payment: conceive then our distress. I have travelled with a Right Honorable young nobleman for four or five days, whose elevated rank sinks when compared with the qualities of his heart; he gallantly quitted the enjoyments and comforts of rank and fortune to share the distresses and dangers of warfare; his lordship is a Major of Cavalry, but I have no doubt that he will obtain a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in a short time, and I am convinced his merit will give him an unequivocal title to the same.

Yours, &c.

Salamanca, August 25, 1812.

THE French were completely outwitted by our excellent General; he advanced, they retreated; he affected fear, and retreated; they became bold, and pushed him; he was shy, till they, by manœuvring, exposed a weak part; he saw it, and attacked them; the consequence you by this time have heard. Having luckily been right in my former conjectures, I am tempted again to hazard an opinion. Our present state of position is as follows: we possess all

the part of Spain that is between Salamanca, Madrid, and Portugal. Hill guards Estremadura, and covers Portugal; Maitland is said to land in Catalonia: Marmont's army is at Valladolid, and on that bank of the Douro, certainly much shattered from the last conflict. Suchet has 20,000 men on the eastern side, about Valencia. Soult is between Badajos and Cadiz, too weak to attack Hill. The Spaniards tell us of armies, but we cannot tell on them. If Lord Wellington has taken Astorga, we then hold all the north part of Spain. As Marmont's army is recovering, and it will not be politic to have him in our rear, I should, therefore, hope that our Catalonian army will join us, and then Lord Wellington will be sufficiently strong, not only to keep Marmont in check, but to attack Soult, and raise the siege of Cadiz, relieving that army, and by the same means strengthen his own in the field. All this is mere idea; but, one thing I am convinced must be the case—all will be over one way or other by this time next year; for I mean to say, if the Peninsula is not cleared of the enemy by that period, depend upon it the Spaniards are not desirous to effect their deliverance, and if they are supine, we cannot do any thing.

Lord Wellington's genius is equal to all required of him—to any exertion—for I am one who considers, from all which has happened, that he has evinced more ability than any General our country could or can boast of. We have every thing to expect from his consummate abilities, nor do I at all doubt that the war in the Peninsula will terminate successfully, if his lordship is supported.

I must here digress, for a short time, to express my disgust at what I have heard practised in England, by some of our very great Generals there, but, what I always considered insolent, impertinent, cowardly, and vulgar. A General Officer who choosing to give way to a violent disposition, accosted an officer, a gentleman, a man of courage, feeling, and sensibility, with a torrent of vulgar abuse, who, if he had expressed his injured sentiments would have been visited with the thunder of the mutiny act, and perhaps from not having an opportunity of explaining his case to our illustrious and honorable Commander-in-Chief, been the victim of the General's arrogance and power. I look with an earnest anxiety for some independent, spirited, and honorable officer, to resist this over-bearing conduct, and shelter himself under that clause in the Mutiny Act, that makes it criminal for an officer to act unlike a gentleman. I hope

that day will come, and when all my brother officers will support their own dignity. I hear Lord Wellington is hasty, but never forgets that he is a gentleman in speaking to a gentleman. I wish this observation was read throughout the army, and I hope that Generals and Colonels, &c. &c. will think as I do; and, however strict they may find it necessary to be, always to remember the officer is the gentleman, nor suffer a few instances to the contrary of this general rule to govern their conduct to the injury of the whole. Improper men have crept into the service, but the officers of the army must always be considered and treated as gentlemen.

Yours, &c.

(To be continued.)

MARCHING MONEY TO OFFICERS.

Sir, *Hilsea Barracks, Sept.* 19, 1812.

HAVING come to the end of a long march, which, in the course of my duty, I was directed to make with 150 soldiers of my regiment, I beg to address a few lines to you on the subject. One would imagine, Sir, the difficulties an officer meets with in contriving to exist on his pay, during a long march, are sufficiently oppressive, and perhaps was that the only inconvenience he is subject to, such would be endured without repining; but, Sir, those little schemes and contrivances to keep up appearances, and live within his pay, are what chiefly subject him to greater evils, indeed insults, as painful to his feelings as derogatory to the rank he must support. After a march of 18 miles, four of us, a Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and myself, on arriving at an inn, ordered breakfast, with appetites certainly of a devouring nature; tea, bread and butter, eggs, and cold ham: at six o'clock we dined, beef-steaks, cold pidgeon pie, cheese, &c. &c. and two bottles of wine: all this we imagined would come within our abilities to pay. As we were to march early in the morning, we proposed discharging our bill that night, but, Sir, conceive our dismay when the sum total amounted to 1l. 14s.; eight shillings and sixpence a head, without the other disbursements for waiter and chambermaid: in short, my share in the first day's expenses exceeded my daily pay, as Captain: this taught us economy, and we determined to be more abstemious in future. Hungry as hunters, after a march of sixteen miles, the second day, we ordered breakfast, but omitted eggs and ham; satisfied our appetite at dinner with a plain beef steak and a glass of brandy and water, at which the host, his wife, and the waiter did not seem much pleased.

The fatal bill was then called for, 1l. 6s. waiter and chambermaid settled with, and the Subalterns had expended two shillings more than their daily pay, but, unfortunately, as we sunk in our mode of living, we sunk

in the estimation of our hosts, so that at the end of our next sixteen miles march, on ordering what we required, we were ushered into a wretched, filthy parlour, fumigated with smoke and tobacco; nor could any remonstrance we made procure a more decent apartment: a waiter considered it beneath his dignity to attend on us, and we were most indifferently waited on by a female out of the kitchen. Tea, bread and butter, neither of the best quality, served us for breakfast; a bad mutton chop and potatoes, sufficed for our dinner, and the worst description of bed room, with dirty sheets, finished the whole; but the bill---the fatal bill! Surely with such fare and such accommodation, we had nothing to dread from the expenses. 1l. 8s. was echoed from one to another! What another eight shillings? why captain we shall be ruined, even living like pigs; what is to be done? a council of war was held; we are starved and poisoned to death for eight shillings a day, one fourth more than our pay, besides being treated like vagrants. What is the alternative? debt is disagreeable: that was soon settled: so we eat our ham and eggs, and drank our pint of wine, got a considerable share of civil treatment, tolerable beds, and now we are every man in debt, even to the paymaster. I will ask my countrymen if this is just, if this is like a generous nation?

The soldier is well and amply provided for whilst on the march, but the officer, who on entering the service is obliged to produce testimonials of his being a gentleman, must either incur a heavy debt, or submit to be treated like a vagabond at every inn on his march; subject to the slights, insolence, and impertinence, of a description of people who merely respect outward appearances, or the figure people ought to make when travelling. I would submit, therefore, to the consideration of the higher powers, that in order to make the burden lighter on the shoulders of those too heavily pressed, and to enable officers to support the appearance and character of gentlemen, that the sum of three-pence per mile marching money should be allowed to all subaltern officers of infantry, when actually and bonafide marching with their regiments, or with detachments, consisting of not less than fifteen men, by order of Route: I include all ranks under that of Captain. With this little aid a subaltern officer may, by proper attention, support the appearance of a gentleman. Admitting that 100,000 miles are paid for at three-pence per mile in one year, which must be infinitely beyond the mark, the amount will be a mere trifle. In regard to the clause in the Mutiny Act, directing the inn-keepers to give subaltern officers their dinner at one shilling per head, it should be expunged, unless the particulars are explained, for should a subaltern now insist on the landlord's fulfilling that engagement, the landlord will give him a bad dinner in a worse room, for the act does not direct where this officer is to be fed; if in winter, besides a fire, or what is to be his accommodation, the landlord may give it him in his miserable bed-room.

I have heard of an officer resenting the ill treatment he received from the landlord of an inn, by directing his servant to roast for his dinner a large cabbage at his kitchen fire, and by contrivance in having it carried to the officer's room, and sent back to be more done, caused such a stench in the

house, that the guests were obliged to quit it. I have heard of another officer, conceiving himself uncivily treated, directing his soldiers, in very dirty weather, to come individually to his, the officer's, room, for orders, which caused such inconvenience, dirt and noise, that the guests were annoyed and left the house. Why leave things to the chance of this miserable warfare? why not at once place the officer in a situation to support his character? and why not minutely specify the duty of both officer and landlord? which would at once set all right: the officer should be allowed two good meals a day for four shillings, with small beer; that is to say, a good breakfast, and a good dinner: they should have, if not the best rooms, rooms fit for gentlemen, either as sitting or bed-rooms: a subaltern by this means may be ordered to march without the necessity of his running into debt: his two meals, with one shilling for the chambermaid, and sixpence the waiter, will come to five shillings and sixpence, that is twopence per day more than the ensigns receive, but to make up that, and the allowance of a few glasses of wine, give him the threepence per mile marching money, and he is amply remunerated; and so, Sir, wishing him a pleasant march,

I am yours, MENTOR.

Although some events have occurred which are predicted in the following EXTRACTS of LETTERS from our correspondents in Spain, we are induced to insert them, as there are also several remarks therein which appear deserving of attention.

" *Salamanca, 4th Sept.*—The French are 15,000 strong at Valladolid; now this being the case, it appears to me Lord Wellington will, if possible, and I believe he will find it practicable, in one battle annihilate that army; which done, he will at once approach Soult, who, the Spaniards say, talks of putting himself at the head of 60,000 men, and of amply revenging the insult Marmont's army received. This is vile bombast. General Hill keeps him in check, nor is it believed that he dare stir; and as for 60,000 men, how came it, that Marmont had with all his exertions not more than 47,000 men, 20,000 of which were accounted for on the 22d of last month, indeed more, for they fled so fast, they threw away every thing. I am convinced that Lord Wellington will put the axe to the root here in the North, and the stem with all its branches must wither away. So observe what I hazard to predict, that, by Christmas day, there will not exist any French army on the south of the Ebro; and then we shall proceed to root them out of their other fastnesses. If the Spaniards will be hearty in the cause, so much the better; but if not, Lord Wellington will do it without them."

" The present state of Spain relative to military operations, affords a field for speculative ideas, but no man can hazard more than an opinion grounded on his own immediate observation, which must be very confined. What ideas I have to offer must be received on this foundation. Marmont's army seems to be put hors de combat for some time, and is watched by Major-General Henry Clinton, with the 5th and 6th division. Lord Wellington, and the body of the army, are at Madrid and the Escurial. General Hill, with his force, is at Zafra, watching Soult and Drouet; and General Maitland is at Alicant with his Mediterranean army. These

armies form a triangle. There are about 70,000 men in all. The French have Marmont's army in the North, Junot's in the East, near Valencia, and Soult's about Cadiz. These armies, with the garrisons, may amount to 100,000 men; but they are scattered, and have many Spaniards amongst them, on whom they cannot depend. I conceive Lord Wellington will push a force towards Soult, whilst Maitland, by throwing himself between Suchet and Soult, will prevent that junction, and will hold the pass through Murcia. Hill, uniting with Lord Wellington's division, will attack Soult, and relieve Cadiz. The little army now in that city will of course move out, and I am sanguine enough to think, Soult must fall. Suchet and King Joseph may retreat upon Marmont, who must either recross the Ebro, or fight against superior numbers, that is, against our three armies united under Lord Wellington. I have not mentioned any effort of the Spaniards; if they join heartily in the cause, our difficulties will be lessened, and that of the French increased; so that I am of opinion that before Christmas we shall have the possession of all the Peninsula south of the Ebro, and Lord Wellington will have an army amply sufficient to drive the French over the Pyrennees. As yet we know nothing of any native troops; we see regiments in garrison, but until we see them facing the French, we can only hope they will imitate the Portuguese, who have generally behaved most gallantly, the infantry particularly. The Spaniards have, it is said, at length taken Astorga by storm: this may open a communication with Corunna, and facilitate the supply of stores and the reinforcements, particularly as the road is broad and good, with a chain of towns where depôts of hospitals can be formed."

A New Regiment to be raised, called "The Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles," *to be placed on the British Establishment, from the 25th of August,* 1812.

THIS Regiment is to be raised in Canada under the command of Colonel Baynes, and is to consist of ten companies of 80 rank and file each, according to the annexed detail of establishment.

1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Surgeon, 2 Surgeon's Mates, 1 Serjeant-Major, 1 Quarter-Master's Serjeant, 1 Armourer as Serjeant, 1 Schoolmaster-Serjeant, 40 Serjeants, 40 Corporals, 1 Bugle-Major, 19 Bugles, 760 Privates.—Total, 903.

Conditions of Service.

To serve three years, or until six months after a peace, in the two Canadas, or in any part of North America. It is to be composed, when possible, from the Glengary settlers. Natives of French extraction not to be taken, nor any man recently arrived from the United States, or whose loyalty or attachment to the British Government are at all doubtful. Age between 17 and 40. Height not below five feet three inches. Bounty six guineas on final approval; one to be paid on attestation, two on approval, from which one is to be deducted for regimental necessaries; two guineas on the final inspection of the Regiment by a General Officer, out of which one is be expended in regimental necessaries; half a guinea to the bringer of the recruit, and the remaining half-guinea is to cover the Recruiting Officer's incidental expences.

Officers taken from the line may obtain steps of permanent rank in this corps, and, on the event of reduction, be entitled to the half-pay of the regimental rank they hold at the time of reduction. Other officers not to have rank longer than the existence of the Corps, nor entitled to half-pay on reduction; but officers entering the service, who may be recommended for permanent rank, are to be allowed to hold a commission not higher than that of ensign. Officers to give no pecuniary consideration for their appointments, and to receive none on retiring. Their pay to commence from the dates of their commissions, and that of the non-commissioned officers and privates from the dates of their attestations; pay and rations to be the same as those of other regiments of infantry. The Paymaster to be a subaltern in the Regiment, and will be allowed the rate of half-pay which his commission, as subaltern, may entitle him to.

An account of the Sub-divisions of Recruiting Districts under the New System, with the names of the Officers in charge of them, on the 1*st of September,* 1812.

District.	Sub-division.	Superintending Officers.
Bury	Cambridge	Cornet Hickman, 24th dragoons.
	Sudbury	Brigadier Major M'Lachlan, 69th foot.
	Eye	Lieutenant Beatle, 16th do.
	Bungay	——— M'Gregor, 38th do.
	Norwich	Captain Holland, 69th (acting).
	Swaffham	Lieutenant Brooke, 4th foot.
London	1st Division . . .	Captain Boycroft, 17th dragoons.
	2d Do.	——— Harvey, 1st foot.
	3d Do.	Brigadier Lieut.-Col. Plunkett, 3d do.
	4th Do.	Captain Hunt, Royal York Rangers.
Maidstone . . .	Maidstone	——— Robinson, 7th foot.
	Witham	Lieutenant Moorhead, 22d dragoons.
Bedford	St. Neot's	Captain A. M'Donald, 56th foot.
	Northampton . .	Lieutenant Magenins, 103d do.
	Hertford	Captain Nollekins, 83d do.
Southampton .	Salisbury	——— Fleming, 3d do.
	Blandford	Lieutenant Cooke, 20th dragoons.
	Abresford	——— Coxen, 23d do.
	Southampton . .	Captain Smith, 40th foot.
Gloucester . . .	Gloucester	Brevet Lieut.-Col. Smith, 50th do.
	Worcester	——— Major Armstrong, 76th do.
	Kidderminster . .	Captain Keyt, 51st do.
	Devizes	Lieutenant Bolton, 55th do.
	Marlborough . .	——— Daniel, 7th do.
	Reading	Captain Watson, 69th do.
	Woodstock . . .	——— Turner, 14th do.

SECOND BATTALION FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

To be borne on the British establishment from 25th August, 1812, inclusive.

A SECOND Battalion is to be added to the above regiment, in consequence of the volunteering from the militia having augmented the same considerably above its establishment.

The Second Battalion is to consist of, in the first instance, 1 Field Officer and 4 companies of 100 rank and file each, agreeably to the following detail:

1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-master, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant-Surgeon, 1 Serjeant-Major, 1 Quarter-master Serjeant, 1 Pay-master-Serjeant, 1 Amourer-Serjeant, 1 Schoolmaster Serjeant, 20 Serjeants, 20 Corporals, 1 Drum-Major, 3 Drummers, 380 Privates.—Total, 447.

When the effective strength of this battalion exceeds 400 rank and file, the establishment is to be augmented to six companies of 100 rank and file each, with another Field Officer; and on the full completion of the latter number, this battalion will be further augmented to ten companies.

FRENCH MARSHALS.

A correct List of the MARSHALS of the FRENCH EMPIRE, extracted from the Court List, published under the authority of Bonaparte.

MONCEY, Duke of Cornegliano; Jourdan; Massena, Prince of Essling; Augereau, Duke of Castiglione; Soult, Duke of Dalmatia; Brune; Mortier, Duke of Treviso; Ney, Duke of Elchingen; Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl; Bessieres, Duke of Istria; Victor, Duke of Belluno; Oudinot, Duke of Reggio; Marmont, Duke of Ragusa; Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum; Suchet, Duke of Albufera.

Besides these, who are the Military Marshals, there are four Senators, who have the title of Marshal; they are those who bring down messages from Bonaparte to that Body, viz. the Duke of Valmy (Kellerman), the Duke of Dantzick (Lefebvre), Count Perignon, and Count Serrurier. There is also the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Duroc, Duke of Friuli. Several others, who had formerly the rank and title of Marshals, are not numbered among them now, having received other designations—such as Murat, King of Naples; Junot, Duke of Abrantes, now Colonel General of the Dragoons; Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, now Crown Prince of Sweden; Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, Vice Constable, Grand Hunter, Chief of the General Staff, &c. The Baron Deriot, General of Brigade, is Berthier's Assistant and Deputy-Chief of the General Staff.

MEMORANDUM OF THE DESCRIPTION AND STRENGTH OF THE *WHOLE FRENCH ARMY.*

[Taken from the "Emplacement de l'Armée Imperial," printed by order of Bonaparte, for the use of the Generals of his Army.]

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.—122 Regiments, of five Battalions each, and each Battalion about 600 men.

Each Regiment will amount to 3000, and 122 regiments to -	366,000 Men.
LIGHT INFANTRY—32 regiments, which estimated of similar strength - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	96,000
	462,000 Men.

CAVALRY.

2 Regts. of Carabineers of 4 Squadrons,	8 Squads.	- - -	1,600 Men.
13 Regts. of Cuirassiers of do. - -	52 Squads.	- - -	10,400
30 Regts. of Dragoons of do. - - -	120 Squads.	- - -	24,000
28 Regts. of Chasseurs of do. - - -	112 Squads.	- - -	22,400
10 Regts. of Hussars of do. - - -	40 Squads.	- - -	8,000
	332 Squads.	- - -	66,400 Men.
			528,400 Men.

ARTILLERY.

8 Regts. of Foot Artillery, of 22 Companies each - - -	176 Companies.
6 Regts. of Horse Artillery, of 7 Squadrons each - - -	42 Squadrons.
26 Regts. of Train of Artillery, of 6 Companies each - -	156 Squadrons.
2 Battalions of Pontonniers, of 16 Companies - - - -	16 Companies.
16 Companies of Artificers, and 4 of Armourers - - - -	20 Companies.
2 Battalions of Miners, of 5 Companies each - - - -	10 Companies.
9 Battalions of Sappers, of 9 Companies each - - - -	81 Companies.

AUXILIARY TROOPS.

1. SWISS INFANTRY.

4 Regts. of 4 Bats. each - - 16 Bats.
Bats. of Prince Neufchatel 1
Battalion Valaisan - - - 1

18 Bats.

and 1 Company of Artillery.

2. ITALIAN TROOPS.

2 Regts. of Light Infantry, of 2 Battalions - - - - - - 4 Bats.
5 Regiments of the Line of - 11 Bats.

15 Bats.

3 Squadrons Dragoons.
3 Do. Chasseurs.

6 Squadrons.
1 Regiment of Foot Artillery.
1 Squadron of Horse Artillery.
5 Companies of the Train of Artillery.

3. NEAPOLITAN TROOPS.

1 Regiment of Light Infantry 2 Bats.
2 Regts. of Infantry of the Line 4 Bats.
2 Regts. of Chasseurs á Cheval 4 Sqs.

4. TROOPS OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF WARSAW.

3 Regiments of Infantry - - - 6 Bats.
1 Battalion of Foot Artillery 3 Cps.
1 Company of Sappers - - - 1 Cpy.

5. CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

Regiment of the Grand Duke of Baden - - - - - - - - - - 2 Bats.
1 Company of Foot Artillery 1 Cpy.
Train of Artillery - - - - - - 1 Cpy.
Regiment of Hesse Darmstadt 2 Bats.
Foot Artillery - - - - - - - - 1 Cpy.
2 Regiments of Nassau - - - 4 Bats.
Nassau Chasseurs á Cheval - 1 Sqn.
Batt. of the Prince Primate - 1 Bat.
3 Regiments of Saxony - - - 6 Bats.
Regiment of the Duke of Wurtzburg - - - - - - - - - - - 2 Bats.
Independent Comp. of Infantry 6 Cps.

6. DUTCH TROOPS.

2 Regiments of the Line - - - 2 Rgts.
Squadron of Hussars - - - - 1 Sqn.
Light Artillery - - - - - - - 2 Cps.
Train of Artillery - - - - - - 1 Cpy.
Miners - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 Cpy.

7. WESTPHALIAN TROOPS.

3 Regiments of the Line - - 3 Bats.
1 Battalion Light Infantry - 3 Cps.
Foot Artillery - - - - - - 1 Cpy.
Light Horse - - - - - - - - 3 Sqs.

8. TROOPS OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF BERG.

3 Regiments of Infantry - - 6 Bats.

9. CORPS HORS LIGNE.

Light Infantry of Corsica - - 4 Bats.
Battalion of the island of Elba 1 Bat.
Regt. of the Mediterranean - 5 Bats.
Corsican Rifleman - - - - - - 1 Bat.
Riflemen of the Po - - - - - 1 Bat.
Municipal Guard of Paris - - 4 Bats.
Chasseurs des Montagnes - - 6 Bats.
Legion du Mici - - - - - - - 2 Bats.
Chasseurs - - - - - - - - - - 4 Sqs.
Legion of the Vistula, 4 regts. 8 Bats.
Lancemen - - - - - - - - - - 4 Sqs.
Portuguese Legion, 5 regts. -10 Bats.
1 Demi-Brigade - - - - - - - - 3 Bats.
Chasseurs - - - - - - - - - - 4 Sqs.
Ionian and Seven Islands Battalions - - - - - - - - - - - 2 Bats.
Albanians - - - - - - - - - - 6 Bats.

Irish - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4 Bats.
Illyrians - - - - - - - - - - - 2 Bats.
Croats, 6 Regiments - - - -12 Bats.

10. TROUPES ETRANGERES.

Regt. de la Tour l'Auvergne - 4 Bats.
Regt. d'Ysembourg - - - - - 4 Bats.
Prussian Regiment - - - - - 3 Bats.
Spanish Regiment - - - - - - 5 Bats.
Militaires Etrangers - - - - - 4 Bats.
Colonial Battalions - - - - - 4 Bats.
Regiment of Pioneers - - - -17 Cps.

Besides the above, there are
109 Comps. of Cannoniers Gardes Côtes, and 28 Comps. of Cannoniers Gardes Côtes sedentaires.
12 Battalions of Equipages Militaires.
10 Companies of Infirmiers Militaires.
10 Demi-brigades of Veterans en Activité.
18 Companies of Cannoniers Veterans.
30 Legions of the Gendarmerie Imperiale.
And the Companies de Reserve Departementales.

ESTIMATE of the NUMBERS, allowing to each Battalion 600 men, and to each Squadron 200.

Infantry of the Line,	610 Battalions,	366,000	
Light Infantry,	160 Batalions,	96,000	
Cavalry	332 Squadrons,	66,400	
			528,400
AUXILIARIES, &c. &c.			
Infantry of the Line,	162 Battalions,	97,200	
Light Infantry,	7 Battalions,	4,200	
Cavalry,	27 Squadrons,	5,400	
			106,800
			635,200
Exclusive of the Troops in the Artillery and Engineer Departments, of which there are French 501 Companies, which taken at 100 men each - - - - - -		50,100	
In the Auxiliaries 19 Companies - -		1,900	
			52,000
		Men - - -	687,200

RECAPITULATION of FOREIGN and AUXILIARY CORPS.

	Infantry.	Light Infy.	Cavalry.	Foot Artil. or Horse Artil.	Miners or Sappers.
Swiss . . . . Bats.	18	—	—	1 Comp.	
Italians	11	4	6 Sq.	1 Reg.	
Neapolitans	4	2	4 Sq.		
Warsaw	6	—	—	3 Comp.	1 Comp.
Confed. of Rhine	17	—	1 Sq.	3 Comp.	
Dutch	2	—	1 Sq.	3 Comp.	1 Comp.
Westphalian	3	1	3 Sq.	1 Comp.	
Grand Duchy of Berg	6				
Auxiliaries	67	7	15	12 Comp.	2
Troupes Hors de Ligne	71	—	12		
Foreign Troops	24	—	—		17 Pionrs.
Total	162	7	27	12 Comp.	19

162 Battalions, at 600 each, ...	97,200
7 Battalions, at 600 each, ...	4,200
27 Squadrons, at 200 each, ...	5,400
	106,800

In 1806, the French Army effective, was estimated at 467,000 men.

FRENCH TROOPS IN THE PENINSULA.

[Extracted from the "Emplacement des Troupes de l'Empire Francais."

L'ARMEE D'ESPAGNE ET DE PORTUGAL.

FRENCH INFANTRY.—	Infantry of the Line	177 Battalions.		
	Light Infantry	42 Do.		
	Auxiliary Battalions	7 Do.		
		226 Battalions.		135,600
FRENCH CAVALRY.—	Cuirassiers	4 Squadrons.		
	Dragoons	96 Do.		
	Chasseurs	29 Do.		
	Hussars	20 Do.		
		119 Squadrons.		29,800
				165,400
FOREIGN INFANTRY.—	Swiss Infantry	6 Battalions.		
	Germans	9 Do.		
	Warsaw do.	6 Do.		
	Dutch	2 Do.		
	Chasseurs de Montagne	3 Do.		
	Legion du Midi	1 Do.		
	Hanoverian Legion	2 Do.		
	Poles	8 Do.		
	Irish	2 Do.		
	Prussians	2 Do.		
	D'Yssembourg	1 Do.		
		42 Battalions,	25,200	
FOREIGN CAVALRY.—	Chasseurs of the Confederation of the Rhine	1 Squadron.		
	Dutch Hussars	1 Do.		
	Westphalian Light Cavalry	3 Do.		
	Hanoverian Chasseurs	3 Do.		
	Polish Lancemen	4 Do.		
		12 Squadrons,	2,400	
	Total Foreign Troops			27,600
	Grand Total of the Army of Spain and Portugal			193,000

L'ARMEE DE CATALOGNE.

FRENCH INFANTRY.—	Infantry of the Line	12 Battalions.	
	Light Infantry	6 Do.	
FOREIGN INFANTRY.—	Swiss Infantry	1 Do.	
	Italians	15 Do.	
	Neapolitans	6 Do.	
	Confederation of the Rhine	8 Do.	
	Westphalians	3 Do.	
	Duchy of Berg	2 Do.	
	Chasseurs de Montagne	1 Do.	
	La Tour d'Auvergne	1 Do.	
		55 Battalions.	33,000
FRENCH CAVALRY.—	Dragoons	4 Squadrons.	
	Heavy Cavalry	4 Do.	
FOREIGN CAVALRY.—	Italians	6 Do.	
	Neapolitans	8 Do.	
		22 Squads.	4,400
	Army of Catalonia		37,400

The Armies of Spain and Portugal - - - -	193,000
The Army of Catalonia - - - - - - - - - -	37,400
Grand Total of French Troops in the Peninsula, July, 1810 -	230,400

*** The numbers are calculated at 600 men to each Battalion of Infantry, and 200 men to each Squadron of Cavalry.

Extracts from Army Regulations, General Orders, and Courts Martial.

PROCEEDINGS* of a BOARD of GENERAL OFFICERS, assembled for the Purpose of Enquiring into the whole Interior Economy of the 1st Royal Surry Militia.

[*Continued from p.* 84.]

CAPTAIN DAWSON'S COMPANY.

Serjeant William Green, of Captain Dawson's company, states, that extra waggons were hired on a march, for the carriage of baggage; the expence of which was divided among the whole of the Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Men of the company, with the exception of three, amounting to two shillings and sixpence, or three shillings, to each individual, whether they had baggage on the waggon or not. That the Captain's baggage was carried likewise on the extra waggon, but that Captain Dawson did not pay any thing towards the hire of it. That the new clothing, before being issued to the men, was so carried, and paid for by the men, and after the march taken into store again, and would have been charged to the men, after their marching from Norman Cross to Chelmsford, if it had not been forbidden by Major-General Acland. That it was the custom of the regiment, for each company to have *public* and *private* books, and that Captain Dawson also had one, in which he (Serjeant Green) sometimes made entries. That Captain Dawson had no Pay-Serjeant, but supplied the men with necessaries himself, on which necessaries he conceives the Captain received a profit, as he has himself bought articles cheaper and better than those served out to the men. That the Captain charged the men threepence each for marking their great coats, which he refunded to the men when the Court of Enquiry was ordered to investigate their claims. That he also refunded, at the same time, to the men, money he had overcharged on necessaries, in the proportion of one shilling on a shirt, one shilling on stockings, sixpence on gaiters, &c. &c. and also threepence out of one shilling. That he made a stoppage from each man's bounty, and the same with respect to their prolongation guineas. That the expence of the only funeral, which he recollects to have taken place in the company, was paid by the men, and he believes no part by the Captain. That he cannot speak for the other men, but he believes their consent was not asked, his own certainly was not. That the passes and discharges were paid for by the men, at the rate of threepence or sixpence for the former, and one shilling for a discharge, without which payment the Serjeant-Major would not have given them. That he never received any remuneration for writing for his Captain, but believes the Nominal Pay-Serjeant received two shillings per week. Has understood the Pay-Serjeants of companies were in the custom of meeting together, to settle the price they should charge the men for necessaries. States, that at Weeley, Captain Dawson took in a newspaper, which he allowed the men to see at night, and charged them sixpence each per month for it. That some of the men having objected to it, he told them they should never receive any

favours or advantage from him. That since the regiment had been at Chelmsford, the men have been in the habit of paying tenpence each for tufts, but that prior to that they paid one shilling and tenpence for them.

Drummer Birdseye states, that he has made the tufts for Captain Dawson's company for the last six years, and never charged him more than tenpence each for them.

Private Warman states, that he marked some regimental great coats for Captain Dawson's company, about Christmas 1810, for which he charged Captain Dawson twopence each.

Serjeant Green states, that the oil and emery allowance was never credited to the men before they came to Chelmsford. That Captain Dawson provided a certain quantity of oil, emery, and crocus, but charged the men with turnscrews, prickers, and brushes issued to them. States, that the necessaries in Captain Dawson's company were not cheaper or better than those issued to the other companies.

Richard Samphire, Captain Dawson's company, states, that he made all the shoes for that company, and that he allowed to the Captain three shillings in the pound for all the shoes he made. That the Captain advanced the money to buy the leather; and that a deduction of sixpence per pair on the shoes charged to the men, was made after the Regimental Court Martial on Serjeant Starr.

Captain Dawson denies the whole of the statement made by Serjeant Green, Drummer Birdseye, and Privates Samphire and Warman. Denies having had any private book; but acknowledges having kept an arrear book, in which were entered the different items charged to the men; but states, that since the arrival of the regiment at Chelmsford, this book has not been to be found, owing to an order given out by Captain Ford, when commanding the regiment, directing only one book to be kept.

Captain Dawson further states his readiness to disprove the whole before a General Court Martial; and states, that Serjeant Green is a man of very bad character.

Corporal Samuel Wright, of Captain Dawson's campany, states, that prior to the regiment coming to Chelmsford, the men generally paid one shilling and two-pence each for the tufts, but that he has known some instances of men being charged only one shilling. That the men were also charged three-pence for marking their great coats at Christmas 1810; that this was refunded to them about the time the Courts of Enquiry were ordered to sit; money was also refunded, about the same time, to some of the men, which had been overcharged for necessaries; that this was done in consequence of Captain Dawson asking the men if they had any claims upon him; states, that it was generally believed by the men, that Captain Dawson made a profit by providing the necessaries; that the articles served out were not cheaper or better than in any other company; and that the Pay-Serjeants were likewise understood to have made a profit in the same way; states, that Captain Dawson asked the men if they would like to have a newspaper, for which they were to pay sixpence each per month; that there were two newspapers, a daily and a weekly country paper; that some of the men objected, but were notwithstanding charged for it; that one man, William Fisher, particularly objected to it, and that the Captain observed to him " he would recollect him for it;" that the newspaper was ultimately given up, owing to the complaints of the men, after having been continued some months. That Captain Dawson received the papers and read them first, then sent them to the men, and required them

again in the evening or the next morning. States, that he was in the habit of making entries in Captain Dawson's books, which enables him to speak generally as to the charges made against the men. Serjeant Dolley the Pay-Serjeant could neither read or write.

William Fisher, private in Captain Dawson's company, states, that he received three tufts since he has been in the company (one on joining the regiment) for each of which he paid one shilling and two-pence ; states, that when he came to Weeley, after having been employed on the King's works, that he found a newspaper was taken in by the Captain, which the men paid for reading; that he objected to paying for it, as he could not read, and was in consequence sent into another barrack room that he might not hear the paper read. States, that when he first joined the Regiment at Weeley he had three good shirts, but that Captain Dawson obliged him to take two new ones; that on his objecting, as he was already provided, Captain Dawson replied, "that was of no consequence, he must take those now offered, as it was no use for him, Captain Dawson, to buy necessaries unless he sold them to the men." States, that on a march he has always been in the habit of paying for the carriage of baggage, although, in two instances, he had none whatever carried, and in the third only his new clothing.

James Elliot, Captain Churchill Thompson's company, states, that he made the gaiters for Captain Dawson's company, and that they could not have cost him more than four shillings a pair, and that he charged the men five shillings and nine-pence for them.

Serjeant Daniel Dolley, states, that he was acting Pay-Serjeant of Captain Dawson's company ; that he himself carried the bill for marking the great coats to, and received the money from, Captain Dawson, and paid it to the man ; being at the rate of two-pence each. That he believes Captain Dawson generally over-charged the articles he furnished to the men as necessaries.

Two tin boxes are produced to the Court, furnished by Captain Dawson to the men, for the purpose of holding oil and emery, and for which he charged the men sixpence each.

Serjeant Dolley, states, that he paid sixpence each for the above articles, and believes the whole company paid the same, and that the articles could be procured for twopence halfpenny each.

Mr. Wood, ironmonger and brazier, states, that he would furnish the above articles at threepence each at the outside.

Serjeant Dolley, states, that he recollects a newspaper being taken in by Captain Dawsen, at Weeley, which the men were allowed to read in the evening, and for which they paid sixpence each monthly. That some of the men agreed to this. That the company was about seventy strong at the time.

Captain Dawson being called again before the Board, and having heard the above evidence read, states, as he did formerly, that he is ready to bring forward proof, when brought before a General Court Martial, shewing his complete innocence of every thing above stated.

Captain Dawson is informed by the Court, that the opinion, which this Board will be in duty bound to give, may, in its result, most materially affect him: that it now calls upon him to bring forward every, or any proof he may have, and that if he does not so do, it will be at his own risk.

The above having been read to Captain Dawson, and the Board having had called before him Serjeant Dolley, Drummer Birdseye, and Privates Warman and

George Best, with a view to corroborate the evidence with regard to the above facts; he denies the whole, and declines to bring any proof.

Captain Dawson, being permitted by the Board to make a written statement, gave in the annexed paper, (Appendix No. 2), being asked if he had any fresh proof to bring forward, that he has nothing further to bring forward at present.

CAPTAIN JONES'S COMPANY, (NOW REDUCED).

Serjeant John Sambrooke, late Pay-Serjeant of Captain Jones's company, confirms the statement of the other Pay-Serjeants, with respect to Pay-Serjeants making a profit on necessaries to repay themselves for the losses they sustained by deaths, desertions, &c. also with respect to the Private and Public Books, and the making money by advancing prolongation and marching guineas, states, that it was always the custom for the Pay-Serjeants to have private current accounts with the men, which were not produced. On Captain Jones's company being reduced, about seventeen pounds was due to him for the debts of men transferred, nearly fourteen pounds of which still remains unpaid.

Captain Jones only had the company about seven months, which was commanded before by Captain Andrews.

Captain Jones states, that, during the short time he commanded a company he was not aware of more than one desertion, that he always held himself responsible for losses of that nature, or for every other expence appertaining to the company. That in the case of baggage, it was true he had baggage carried on the extra waggon, but that on its coming to his knowledge, he directed it to be removed to the waggon allowed to the company. That he had reason to believe Private Books were kept by the Pay-Serjeants, and that the men were defrauded, and was adopting measures to remedy the evil, when relieved in the command of the company by Captain Bigot.

States, that when his company was reduced, a sum was due on account of the debts of the men; part of which sum is not yet paid by the regiment.

John Blay, late Pay-Serjeant, states, that he appeared before a Court of Enquiry, at Sheerness, which was ordered in consequence of some representations having been made to the Commanding Officer, of the men having been defrauded by the Pay-Serjeants: that he produced the articles he furnished, and stated the price he paid; by which the profit made was evident; but that no alteration in the system took place in consequence.

John Sambrooke and *William White*, late Pay-Serjeants, confirm the above statement.

ADJUTANT AND PAYMASTER.

Lieutenant and Paymaster Hunter, *Captain and Adjutant Wibmer*, and *Serjeant Flexney*, 12th foot, late Serjeant and Adjutant's Clerk in the 1st Surry Regiment, being before the Court, the cases of Private Andrew Mac Arthur, of Captain William Tomson's company, and Archibald Love, were submitted to them. It appears that Mac Arthur is stated, in the Desertion Description Books, to have deserted the 25th of March, 1809; and that he is borne on the Pay Lists and Muster Rolls, until the 7th of April following.—It appears that Archibald Love, of Captain Ford's company, is returned in the Desertion and Description Books, to have deserted the 2d of June, 1810, and is borne on the Muster Rolls and Pay Lists, until the 10th of January next.

The cases of *Samuel Sipple*, of Captain Andrews' company, who was discharged on the 11th of April, 1809, (as appears by the discharge produced, and the De-

scription Book of the regiment), and is mustered as effective until the 18th of the same month, and of *Thomas Adams*, of the same company, who was discharged, as appears by his discharge produced, and by the Description Book, on the 8th of March, 1809, and is borne as effective on the Muster Rolls until the 24th of the same month, were submitted to them; as were also the cases of *John Wheeler*, of Captain Sladden's company, who died on the 20th of August, 1808, as appears by the Surgeon's certificate, (it appears in the Description Book as the 21st), and was mustered effective until the 24th of the same month. And *James Grey*, of Captain Churchill Thompson's company, who died, as appears by the Surgeon's certificate on the 21st September, 1808, and as stated in the Description Book on the 22d, and is borne on the Muster Roll as effective until the 24th of the same month.

These Returns are produced by Major-General Acland to the Board, bearing his signature, *viz.*—One of dead, (Appendix No. 3) one of discharged, (Appendix No. 4) and of deserted, (Appendix No. 5) men, which the Adjutant and Paymaster acknowledge to be correctly extracted from the books of the Regiment, and the same observations applied to them as made on the six cases above quoted.

It appears that when the regiment was mustered, the Adjutant's Rolls only were brought on parade, and that the broken periods were left blank, till after the muster. They came then to the Paymaster's Clerk, and the blanks were filled up in pencil by him, from returns made out weekly by the Pay Serjeants, copies of which have been kept; being so pencilled, they were sent back to the Adjutant's Clerk and filled up in ink, and then signed. This being the practice, Paymaster Hunter* states, that in the cases alluded to, the Pay Serjeant of the company, to which the man belonged, received the pay for the period stated.

Paymaster Hunter states, that it was the the practice to deduct sixpence from the bounty of recruits, for the extra charge of postage and stationery. That his Clerk generally received one shilling from the recruit; but it was optional with the man to pay it or not.

Captain Wibmer states, that the Articles of War were read to the men every two months, but the Book of General Regulations and Orders, dated the 1st November, 1804, was not ever read.

Major-General Acland lays before the Board, a return of the bounties in the hands of the Paymaster for men who had never joined, deserted, &c. to the 8th of October, 1804. On enquiry, no return can be had from that period up to the death of Mr. Baker, late Paymaster (on the 10th of January, 1808;) from the date of the appointment of Mr. Hunter, a return has been sent to the War-Office; and he states that he is ready to refund the money, which is in his hands. The Bounty Book of the regiment, while Mr. Baker was Paymaster, is not to be found.

A return is produced to the Court, (No. 6) by Major-General Acland, and allowed to be correct by Paymaster Hunter, of men who, while absent from the regiment as officers' servants or otherwise, were mustered on duty, and their beer money charged for them.

Captain Wibmer states, that having been for some time in the line, he perceived, as soon as he joined, the state of the regiment, and used every endeavour to induce his Commanding Officer to check the system which prevailed; without whose support his own efforts could effect nothing.

Captain Wibmer submits to the Court a statement (Appendix No. 7) of his long service in the line, in which he was wounded; which statement is hereunto annexed.

QUARTER-MASTER.

Quarter-Master Baker being before the Court, acknowledges that he made a profit on jackets, which he purchased of the men who were discharged, at two shillings and sixpence or three shillings each, and issued to recruits, charging the Colonel ten shillings; that he also purchased their knapsacks in the same way, at five shillings and sixpence, and issued them to recruits; that Government paid six shillings and sixpence for these articles; but that he did not wish to undertake this business, which he was required to do by his Commanding Officer, and that he made no profit on them, as he laid some time out of his money, and the difference charged was only sufficient to repay him the interest.

The books of this department being extremely irregular, Mr. Baker states, that previous to the march of the regiment to Chelmsford, he had began to make a new arrangement, and to correct the errors which existed; and he is now ready to produce his new books.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Serjeant Thomas Proctor states, that he has in two instances stopped two shillings and sixpence each from the bounties of recruits, in September last, by order of Mr. Stratford, Surgeon, to whom he paid it, as he understood for inspecting the recruits.

Mr. Stratford admits the circumstance, but states, that it was not a general practice; that it was only done in cases where he inspected a recruit, who was substitute for a man discharged; and that he considered that was an extra duty, and that the expence fell upon the principal, not on the recruit; as he has received it from the principal frequently.

The books of this department seem to be in excellent order; and *Major-General Acland* states, that he has always found Mr. Stratford most accurate.

Being asked whether, to his knowledge, it was known by the officers, that the men were defrauded? he states distinctly, that it was known; that he has often conversed on the subject, particularly after the Court-Martial on Serjeant Starr; and that he has no doubt Captain Dawson's company was full as much defrauded as the rest. And that he believes that the Adjutant, about that time, made use of every effort, to induce the Commanding Officer to investigate the whole business, and represented strongly to him the state of the regiment.

REPORT.

We, the General Officers, composing the Board, directed to be held under your Royal Highness's authority, as conveyed to General the Earl of Chatham, or Officer commanding the Eastern district, in a letter dated 21st of April, 1812, humbly beg leave to submit to Your Royal Highness, that, in the course of this investigation, we adopted the following line relative to the evidence, which was taken, and which we deemed sufficient for the purposes required.

From the term of the General Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry submitted for our guidance, we could have no doubt of the existence of a system highly prejudicial to His Majesty's service, though under any other circumstances it might have been difficult to get thoroughly to the bottom of it.

Fortunately, however, the happy effects of the measures, which have been adopted by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in consequence of the Courts Martial, which have been submitted to his royal consideration, and the measures that had been taken on the spot by Major-General Acland, had tended so thoroughly to convince all the parties that they had no refuge left but in a fair confession of

the circumstances of the regiment, that we found no difficulty in procuring any evidence we deemed necessary. We therefore called before us the whole of the Pay Serjeants of the regiment, one by one, and after hearing their evidence, together with such corroborating evidence as was judged fitting, we universally stated such evidence to the Captain of the company, who gave such explanation and such statement as he thought proper. In the instance of *Captain Dawson*, we were under the necessity, as he paid his company personally, to appeal to a greater number of cases, as he denied every part of every allegation made against him.

With respect to the Staff of the regiment, we were satisfied with a strict examination of their books, and their own voluntary acknowledgment; and upon the whole, we have humbly to state, that we are most thoroughly, and in every point, completely satisfied, that the subsequent part of this Report contains by no means an exaggerated statement of the real system of the regiment.

We did not deem it necessary to enter into any minute consideration of the various claims due to the men of this regiment, conceiving it to be our duty to leave it to the Prince Regent's and Your Royal Highness's superior judgment and consideration, how far, under all the circumstances of the case, as stated in our Report, it would be adviseable hereafter to institute some Regimental or Brigade Proceeding, by which such claims might be fully investigated and fairly liquidated, as may be conceived entitled to a particular consideration.

PAYMENT OF COMPANIES AND ACCOUNTS OF THE MEN.

On this important head, it is with pain we feel it our duty to report to Your Royal Highness, that it appears to us, a system has prevailed, in direct violation of His Majesty's Regulations, and of the various orders issued at different times by Your Royal Highness enforcing those Regulations, a system, under which the soldier has universally suffered a degree of injury and injustice unheard of in the British army; and a system, as disgraceful to those who either carried it on, or tacitly admitted of it; as it was in direct violation of every principle of military usage or common justice.

It appears that the Captains of this regiment, with an exception that shall hereafter be stated, uniformly gave over the payment of their companies to Pay-Serjeants; but we are sorry to state, it does not appear that they paid, out of the allowances, granted by His Majesty for that purpose, the various charges, which by the regulations and usage of the army, fall upon the Captains or officers paying companies.

REPAIR OF ARMS.

In some instances the repair of arms was not borne by the Captains, but generally speaking it was. Never regularly settled, but carried on in an open account, sometimes left unsettled for years, between the Pay-Serjeant and his Captain.

(To be concluded in our next.)

GAZETTES,—

Military and Naval Dispatches,—Promotions, &c. in the Army.

(Regularly continued from our last No.)

Whitchurch and Highelec Volunteer Infantry.

JOHN HAYTER, Esq. to be Captain. Dated 7th Sept. 1812.—Wm. Cowdery, Esq. Do. Do.

Commissions in the King's own Regiment of Stafford Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

George Hartopp, Esq. to be Major, vice the Honorable J. C. Talbot. Dated September 5, 1812.—Richard Riddlesden, Esq. to be Captain, vice Palmer, promoted. Dated May 27, 1812.—Walter Cayney, Esq. to be do. vice Phillips, resigned. Dated September 1, 1812.—Richard Kendercline, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated June 8, 1812.—Daniel Hunt, Gent. to be do. Dated June 20, 1812.—James Wool, Gent. to be do. Dated July 7, 1812.—William Arden, Gent. to be do. Dated July 11, 1812.—John Henney, Gent. to be do. Dated July 27, 1812.—William Lucius Carey, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated July 8, 1812.—Robert Russell, Gent. to be do. Dated July 9, 1812.—Edward Newton, Gent. to be do. Dated July 27, 1812.—James Magee, Gent. to be do. Dated August 27, 1812.

Commissions in the East Monmouth Local Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutennnt.

Lieutenant J. G. Powell to be Captain, vice Gillam, resigned. Dated July 7, 1812. —Charles Homfray, Gent. to be Lieutenant, by Brevet. Dated as above.—Edward Lucas, Gent. to be do. Dated July 8, 1812.—Thomas Woollett, Gent. to be do. Dated July 9, 1812.

Downing-Street, September 24, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts and copies, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquis of Wellington, dated Madrid, 25th and 30th August, and Valladolid, 7th and 8th September.

Madrid, 25th August, 1812.—JOSEPH Buonaparte has continued his march towards Valencia, and according to the last accounts which I have received, his rear guard was on the 19th at La Roda.

I have received a letter of the 17th, from Lieutenant-General Maitland, who had marched from Alicante, and was at Montforte. General Roche was at Alcoy, from whence Suchet had retired to St. Felippe; and it was supposed he was about to cross the Xucar. General O'Donnell was on the same day at Yecla, in Murcia.

The enemy's troops from Valladolid, drove in Major-General Anson's picquets at Tudela, on the 18th. The Major-General, however, still maintains them on the left of the Douro.

The enemy have moved a body of troops from the neighbourhood of Valladolid, consisting of about six thousand infantry, and twelve hundred cavalry, under General Foy, which, on the 17th, carried off the garrison of Toro.

They then were joined by a body of infantry of the same strength, which had likewise marched from the Pisuerga on the Rio Seco, and the whole were, on the 20th, about two leagues distant from Benevente, the Gallician troops, with the exception of the cavalry, which still remained at Benevente, having marched towards Astorga. The enemy had left the garrison of Zamora still blockaded by the Conde d'Amarante; but I have reason to believe that they will relieve that garrison on their return from their expedition towards Astorga.

By accounts from Cadiz of the 9th, I learn that General Cruz had returned to that port with the detachment which had been sent to the eastward for the relief of General Ballasteros. Another expedition had immediately been fitted out. These troops had been landed at Huelva on the 14th and 15th instant, but the enemy evacuated and destroyed the castle of Nielba on the 12th.

Madrid, August 30, 1812.—SINCE I wrote to your Lordship on the 25th instant, I have received reports that the garrison of Astorga had surrendered by capitulation on the 19th, to the number of one thousand two hundred men. General Foy arrived at La Baneza for their relief on the 21st, with the detachment which I informed you was in march for that purpose; and his parties found the place abandoned by the Spanish troops, the French garrison having been carried away as prisoners.

Valladolid, Sept. 7, 1812.—MY LORD, Upon referring to my dispatch to your Lordship of the 24th of July, as printed in the London Gazette of the 16th August, I observe that, although I reported my sense of the conduct of the German brigade of heavy cavalry, under Major-General Baron Bock, on the 23d July, I omitted to include the name of the Major-General in the enumeration which the dispatch contains of officers who had opportunities of distinguishing themselves.

I beg to take this opportunity of rectifying this omission, and of assuring your Lordship that the Major-General distinguished himself in the operations which led to the charge, and in the charge made by the gallant troops under his command, as he has upon every occasion which has offered since he has been under my command.

From my personal observation, and the reports which I have received since the action of the 22d of July, I am afraid that I have omitted the names of many other officers who had opportunities of distinguishing themselves; and in a case in which all did their duty in a manner so honourable to themselves and their country, the limits of a dispatch do not permit the mention of the names of all who have drawn the notice of their superiors by their conduct: I must, however, correct the omission of which I have been guilty in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Arentschildt, and the 1st hussars of the King's German legion, who were distinguished by their conduct throughout the whole day of the 22d July; and likewise in that of Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, the Assistant Adjutant-General, who attended Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton throughout the action, was wounded by a bayonet in the charge made by Major-General Le Marchant's brigade, and had two horses killed under him.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Valladolid, Sept. 7, 1812.—I QUITTED Madrid on the 1st instant, in order to direct the movements of the troops ordered to be collected at Arevalo, as reported in my dispatch of the 30th August.

We moved from Arevalo on the 4th, and passed the Douro on the 6th, at the fords of Herrera and El Abrojo.

After General Foy had found that the garrison of Astorga had surrendered by capitulation, he returned to the Esla, and marched upon Carvajales, with a view to surprise and cut off the Portuguese militia which had been employed under Lieutenant-General the Conde D'Amarante, in the blockade of Zamora. The Lieutenant-General, however, made good his retreat, without loss, to the frontiers of Portugal; and General Foy carried off the garrison of Zamora on the 29th of August, and marched for Tordesillas.

I cannot avoid to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of the Conde D'Amarante, and of the militia under his command, in these operations. The zeal of the militia of the province of Tras-los-Montes in voluntarily serving beyond the frontiers of the kingdom, deserves the highest commendation.

The whole remains of the army of Portugal having been thus collected between this place and Tordesillas, we found their advanced guard yesterday strongly posted on the heights of La Cisterniga; and I know that there was a considerable body of troops in and about this town.

As it was late in the day before our troops had crossed the Douro, we did not move forward till this morning. The enemy retired from La Cisterniga during the night; and they abandoned the town on our approach to it, in the morning, and crossed the Pisuerga, and blew up the bridge. They were closely followed by the Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Ponsonby with a detachment of the 12th light dragoons through the town; but some time having elapsed before the infantry could come up, the enemy could not be prevented from destroying the bridge.

They then retired along the right of the Pisuerga to Duenas, where their rear will probably halt this night.

When General Foy moved towards Astorga, the army of Gallicia retired; and since his march to the Douro, they have again advanced to the Esla.

The Empecinado has informed me that General Villa Campa had taken prisoners the troops which had been the garrison, and had evacuated Cuenca after the surrender of the Retiro. These troops amounted to one thousand men, with two guns, and belonged to Suchet's army. My last accounts from Lieutenant-General Maitland are of the 24th.

Valladolid, Sept. 8, 1812.—My Lord, Since I wrote my dispatch of the 7th, I have received a dispatch of the 29th from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, from Llerena, to which place the General had moved in pursuit of the troops under General Drouet.

He sends me the enclosed letter from Colonel Skerrett*, who commands the British and Portuguese troops, which compose part of the detachment under General Cruz, from which I learn that the allies had entered Seville on the 27th. I conclude that the blockade of Cadiz is raised, as I have received several accounts of the destruction of military stores at Seville by the enemy, before they withdrew their force from thence, but I have received no authentic account of the raising of the blockade.—I beg to congratulate your Lordship upon these events.

I have halted here this day to give rest to the troops, which have marched for several days.—I have the honour to be, &c. WELLINGTON.

Admiralty-Office, September 26, 1812.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Harper, of His Majesty's Sloop Saracen, to Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. dated Spithead, 23d instant, and transmitted by the last-mentioned officer to J. W. Croker, Esq.

Whilst proceeding, in pursuance of your orders of the 21st instant, last evening at sun-set, thick hazy weather, Beachy Head bearing N. by W. distant seven or eight miles, I observed in the S. S. E. two large luggers, in chace of, and very near, three deeply-laden English vessels.

I instantly made all sail for their protection, and, after a short but anxious chace, succeeded in capturing Le Courier, French lugger privateer, of fourteen guns and fifty men, commanded by Mr. Juan, and belonging to Calais. The French Captain, and two of the crew, were desperately wounded before they surrendered.

The other lugger, named L'Honorine, of equal force, having got at a great distance whilst securing the one I boarded, and dark night coming on, I am sorry it was not in my power to capture; but I completely drove her off the coast, and I have every reason to believe that the three vessels they were in chace of, escaped.

War-Office, September 26, 1812.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Lieutenant G. W. V. Villiers to be Captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Fenwick, who retires.—Cornet Edward Hill to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Villiers.—Lieutenant Henry H. Wynne, from the 31st Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Barnes, promoted.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Charles Kearney, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hunter, promoted.—Hospital-Mate Matthew B. Cowie to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Kenny, who resigns.

4th do.—Lieutenant Mervyn Richardson to be Captain of a Troop, vice Leatham, deceased.—Lieutenant Thomas Price, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Richardson.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Isaac Gillam, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Dunn, who exchanges.—Charles Davies Allen, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Lord Guernsey, promoted.

11th do.—William Williams, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Williams, dead of his wounds.

13th do.—Lieutenant Samuel Holmes to be Captain of a Troop, vice White, dead of his wounds.—Regimental Quarter-Master James Lawrence to be Adjutant (with the rank of Cornet), vice Holmes, promoted.—Serjeant-Major William Minchin to be Regimental Quarter-Master, vice Lawrence, appointed Adjutant.

* Already published.

14th do.—Cornet John H. Thursby to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hay, who retires.

15th do.—Lieutenant William Booth to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Macdonald, who retires.—Cornet William Byam to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Booth.—Surgeon John Griffith, from the Portuguese Hospital Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Knipe, promoted.

16th do.—The Honorable Carlton Thomas Monckton to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Crichton, promoted.

17th do.—George Neyland, Esq. to be Pay-master, vice Gardiner, who resigns.

18th do.—Lieutenant John William Dunn, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Gillam, who exchanges.

22d do.—Cornet W. Hodgson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Adshead, promoted.

25th do.—Cornet T. Kingdon to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Charles F. B. Lascelles, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Molloy, promoted.

3d Regiment of Foot—Tobias Laffey, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Meech, promoted.

6th do.—Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Campbell, from the 4th Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Murray, who exchanges.

10th do.—Richard Walter Shinkwin, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Henderson, promoted.

16th do.—Ensign John Dalzell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Pashley, who resigns.

21st do.—Lieutenant Archibald Kidd to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Caldwell, promoted in the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion.—Second Lieutenant Mark Oates to be First Lieutenant, vice Kidd.—Gentleman Cadet Christopher Bulteel, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Oates.

23d do.—Captain W. L. Hurford to be Major, vice Offley, killed in action.—First Lieutenant Alexander Montgomery to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Hurford.—Second Lieutenant Alexander Clayhills to be First Lieutenant, vice Montgomery.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Thomas Hasker, Gent. by purchase, vice Fryer, promoted.— . . . . Methold, Gent. without purchase, vice Clayhills.

25th do.—Captain Alexander Graham, from the 5th Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Johnston, who exchanges.—James Wallace, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dickson, who retires.

27th Ditto.—To be Lieutenants without purchase.

Ensign . . . . . Sampson, vice Griffin promoted.—Ensign John Little, vice Bass, promoted.—Ensign J. Wright, vice De Bathe, promoted in the 3d W. India Regt.

To be Adjutant.

Serjeant-Major W. Harris (with the rank of Ensign), vice Davidson, killed in action.

28th Ditto.—To be Ensigns.

James Parry, Gent. by purchase, vice C. A. Huddlestone, promoted.—William Ramsay, Gent. without purchase, vice Power, who resigns.—John Thurlow Scott Waring, Gent. without purchase, vice Parke, who resigns.

29th do.—Captain Felix Calvert, from the 98th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Lucas, who exchanges.

32d do.—Ensign Edward Stephens to be Lieutenant, vice Seymour killed in action.

To be Ensigns.

Ensign James Rollo, from the 60th Foot, vice Newton (1st), killed in action.—Serjeant-Major E. Taylor, vice Fitzgerald, killed in action.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant Jas. Henry, vice Stephens.

36th Ditto.—To be Captains of Companies.

Lieutenant Orlando Jones, vice Tulloh, killed in action.—Lieutenant R. N. Cross, vice Middleton, killed in action.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign John Dearman, vice Parker, killed in action.—Ensign Craven Copley, vice Barton, killed in action.—Ensign Gilbert Wakefield, vice Ewart, dead of his wounds.—Ensign Edw. Lewis, vice Jones.—Ensign Charles Baldwin, vice Cross.

To be Ensigns.

Volunteer Evan Macpherson, from the 40th Foot, vice Dearman.—Volunteer Richard Montgomery, from the 7th Foot, vice Copley.—Serjeant-Major James M'Cabe, vice Wakefield.---Serjeant-Major Thomas Gibbons, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, vice Lewis.

37th do.—Hospital-Mate S. Burke to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Beasant, deceased.

38th do.—Lieutenant George Hussey to be Captain of a Company, vice James Taylor, killed in action.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign . . . . . Twigg, vice Broomfield, killed in action.—Ensign Thomas Oliver, vice Laws, dead of his wounds.—Ensign Samuel Green, vice Hussey.

To be Ensigns.

Allen M'Dougall, Gent. vice Twigg.—Charles Roddy, Gent. vice Oliver.—James Allen, Gent. vice Green.

To be Paymaster.

Warren Hastings White, Esq. vice Skipton, who resigns.

39th do.—Ensign Charles Cowley to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Worsley, placed upon half-pay.

40th do.—Lieutenant the Honorable Thomas Browne to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Wood, who retires.—Ensign H. B. Wray to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cochrane, promoted in the 73d Foot.

41st do.—James Cochrane, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Geale, who retires—Ensign Philip Purdon, from the Limerick County Militia, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign.

46th do.—Lieutenant Alexander Thompson to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Campbell, promoted.—Ensign Tobias Purcell to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson.—Harry Thomas Heath, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Purcell.

50th do.—Lieutenant James Burrell, from the half-pay of the 7th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Grant, who exchanges.

52d Ditto.—To be Lieutenants.

Ensign William George Moore, vice Hallett, deceased.—Ensign William Ogilvy, by purchase, vice Mackay, who retires.

To be Ensign.

Charles Holman, Gent. vice Moore.

54th do.—Captain Archibald Smith, from the 5th West India Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Roberts, who exchanges.—Ensign Francis Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Sharp, placed upon half-pay.—Hamilton Need, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Taylor.

60th do.—Lewis Clare, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Rollo, appointed to the 32d Foot.

62d do.—Ensign Robert Gumbleton Daunt, from the South Cork Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

65th do.—George Latham Blacker, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Strangways, promoted.

66th do.—Ensign William Kingsmill to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crompton, promoted in the 40th Foot.

68th do.—Captain John P. Hawkins to be Major, by purchase, vice Thompson, who retires.—Lieutenant Charles Wood, from 52d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Hawkins.

73d do.—Robert Greville Heselrige, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dixon, whose appointment has not taken place.

82d do.—Ensign Edward Francis French to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Begbie, promoted.

87th do.—Ensign Stanley Ireland to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Carroll, promoted in the 73d Foot.—John Stafford, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ireland.

91st do.—Captain James M. Sutherland to be Major, without purchase, vice M'Nabb, appointed an Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District.—Lieutenant Andrew Macfarlane to be Captain of a Company, vice Sutherland.

To be Ensigns.

James Briggs, Gent by purchase, vice Lowrie, promoted.—Ensign Robert Power, from the Leitrim Militia, without purchase.

96th do.—Lieutenant Alexander Stewart to be Adjutant, vice Cudbertson, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

98th do.—Captain St. John W. Lucas, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Calvert, who exchanges.

100th do.—Lieutenant Despard Humphreys, from the Tyrone Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.—Surgeon William Thornton, from the Royal-West India Rangers, to be Surgeon, vice Stewart, promoted on the Staff.

101*st Ditto.—To be Lieutenants, without purchase.*

Ensign Thomas Dillon.—Ensign David Kinsley.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Gentleman Cadet William Slater, from the Royal Military College, vice Dillon.—Daniel O'Brien, Gent. vice Kinsley.

102d do.—Lieutenant William Minchin to be Captain of a Company, without purchase.—Ensign Edward Guest to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Gentleman Cadet Edward Sutherland, from the Royal Military College.—Arthur Grueber, Gent. vice Guest.

5th West India Regiment—Captain Daniel Roberts, from the 54th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Smith, who exchanges.

4th Ceylon Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M'Gregor Murray, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Campbell, who exchanges.

5th Garrison Battalion—Captain James Johnston, from the 25th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Graham, who exchanges.

8th Royal Veteran Battalion—Brevet-Major Clerk Caldwell, from the 21st Foot, to be Major, vice Morris, placed on the Retired List.

11th do.—Lieutenant Thomas Granger, from the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Kemble, placed on the Retired List.—Paymaster David Wainwright, from the 12th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Paymaster, vice Scott, who retires.

12th do.—Captain Charles Abrams, from the half-pay of the 10th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Wainwright, appointed to the 11th Royal Veteran Battalion.—John Comins Bulkeley, Gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Dobyns, deceased.

Nova Scotia Fencibles—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Darling, from the American Staff, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Baynes, appointed to the command of the Glengary Fencibles.

Royal Staff Corps—Hospital-Mate David Jearrard to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Royal West India Rangers—Assistant-Surgeon R. Ayton, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Surgeon, vice Thornton appointed to the 100th Foot.

Cape Regiment—Peter Rousseau, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice M'Innes, promoted.

The King's German Legion.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Cadet-Serjeant F. Kuster, from the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Cavalry, to be Cornet, vice Dehnel, appointed to the 3d Bat. of the Line.

The Duke of Brunswick Oel's Corps.

Light Infantry—Lieut. W. Koch to be Captain of a Company, with temporary rank.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign . . . . . . Greisham.—Ensign F. Ritterholm, vice Koch.—Ensign C. Muller.

To be Ensigns.

Serjeant . . . . . Bosse, vice Greisham.—Serjeant . . . . . Rauch, vice Ritterholm.

Watteville's Regt.—E. Pellichody, Gent. to be Ensign, vice May, promoted.

BREVET.—*To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.*

Major Edward Mockler, of the 102d Foot.—Major S. R. Chapman, of the Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Arthur Sentleger, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to be Colonel in the Army, in the East Indies only.

STAFF.

Major-General James Hay to be Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in Ireland, vice Major-General Clinton, who resigns.—Rowland Grove Curtois, Clerk, to be a Chaplain to the Forces.—Major Effingham Lindsay, of the 22d Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in the Isle of France (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army), vice Mellish, who resigns.—Brevet

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Renny, from the 15th Foot, to be Inspecting Field-Officer of the Militia in Nova Scotia, vice Darling, appointed to the Nova Scotia Fencibles.---The Honorable Mortimer Rodney to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General to the Forces.

Royal Military Asylum---James Williamson, Esq. late Major in the 70th Foot, to be Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army while so employed), vice George Williamson, deceased.

Hospital Staff---Surgeon John Gunning to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, vice Redmond, promoted.---Surgeon Thomas Nixon, of the 1st Foot Guards, to have the rank of Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in Spain and Portugal only.---Surgeon William Stewart, from the 100th Foot, to be Surgeon to the Forces.---James White, Esq. from half-pay, to be Purveyor to the Forces.

To be Hospital-Mates for General Service.

Robert Paisley, Gent. vice Davis, who resigns.---James Maloney, Gent.

Barracks---G. Pearson, Esq. to be a Barrack-Master to the Forces in Great-Britain.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant Roskelly, of the 23d Foot, and Lieutenant Hazen of the 70th Foot, are superseded, being absent without leave.

The undermentioned appointments, as stated in the Gazettes of the 21st July last, and 15th instant, have not taken place, viz.

Ensign James Henderson, from the Londonderry Militia, to be Ensign in the 100th Foot.---Hospital-Mate James Knox to be Assistant-Surgeon in the 32d Foot.

Downing-Street, September 28, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are a copy and extract, were this day received by the Earl of Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Governor-in-Chief of His Majesty's Provinces in North America.

Montreal, August 14, 1812.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a report which has been forwarded to me by Major-General Brock, of the surrender, by capitulation, of the American post of Michilimackinac to a detachment of His Majesty's troops from St. Joseph's, under the command of Captain Roberts, of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion. This report is accompanied by a return of prisoners taken, and of the stores which were found in the fort.

In addition to these I have a further report of the crews of two vessels, to the number of forty-three, who were in the fort, having fallen into our hands, together with seven hundred packs of furs.

My dispatch, No. 59, will have acquainted your Lordship of a large detachment from the American army having taken possession of Sandwich on the 12th ultimo.

Brigadier-General Hull, I find, commenced his operations against Amhertsberg a few days after; and the detachment of the 41st regiment have behaved with great gallantry in repelling three attempts made by the Americans to approach the fort, by the river Canard.

These successes, with the diversion on the flank of the enemy by the possession of Michilimackinac on the 17th ultimo, may be attended with consequences favourable to the security of Upper Canada. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Fort Michilimackinac, July 17, 1812.—SIR, On the 15th instant I received letters by express from Major-General Broch, with orders to adopt the most prudent measures either for offence or defence, which circumstances might point out; and having received intelligence from the best information, that large reinforcements were daily expected to be thrown into this garrison, with the thorough conviction that my situation at St. Joseph's was totally indefensible, I determined to lose no time in making the meditated attack on this fort.

On the 16th, at ten o'clock in the morning, I embarked my few men, with about one hundred and eighty Canadians, and two iron six-pounders. The boats arrived without the smallest accident at the place of rendezvous, at three o'clock the following morning; by the exertions of the Canadians, one of the guns was

brought up a height commanding the garrison, and ready to act about ten o'clock. A summons was then sent in; a copy of the capitulation which followed, I have the honour to enclose. At twelve o'clock the American colours were hauled down, and those of His Majesty were hoisted. A committee has been appointed to examine into the state of the public stores.

Enclosed also are the returns of the ordnance and military stores found in the fort, and the strength of the garrison. The greatest praise is due to every individual employed in this expedition; to my own officers I am indebted, in particular, for their active assistance in carrying all my orders into effect.

(Signed) CHAS. ROBERTS, Capt. Com.

The Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Heights above Fort Michilimackinac, July 17, 1812.

CAPITULATION *agreed upon between Captain Charles Roberts, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces on the one part, and Lieutenant Hanks, commanding the Forces of the United States of America, on the other.*

Article I.—The fort of Michilimackinaç shall immediately be surrendered to the British forces.

Art. II.—The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, and shall be sent to the United States of America by His Britannic Majesty, not to serve this war until regularly exchanged; and for the due performance of this article the officers pledge their word and honour.

Art. III.—All the merchant vessels in the harbour, with their cargoes, shall be in possession of their respective owners.

Art. IV.—Private property shall be held sacred as far as in my power.

Art. V.—All citizens of the United States, who shall not take the oath of allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, shall depart with their property from the island, in one month from the date hereof.

(Signed) CHARLES ROBERTS,
Captain, commanding His Britannic Majesty's troops.
(Signed) Lieutenant HANKS,
Commanding the forces of the United States at Fort Michilimackinac.

Return of the Garrison of Fort Michilimackinac.

2 first lieutenants, 1 surgeon's-mate, 3 serjeants, 4 corporals, 5 musicians, 6 artificers, 39 privates, 1 private sick.—Total, 61.

Return of Ordnance taken in Fort Michilimackinac, 18th July 1812.

2 brass five and half inch howitzers, 2 brass six-pounders on garrison carriages, 1 brass three-pounder on a garrison carriage, 2 iron nine-pounders on garrison carriages.

With a considerable proportion of ammunition and ordnance stores.

ALEX. PILMOUR, Military Conductor of Stores.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, to Earl Bathurst, dated Montreal, 17th of August, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that an invasion of Upper Canada took place on the 12th of July last, the enemy having on that day crossed the river Detroit with a force, composed of regular troops and militia, together with forty or fifty cavalry, amounting in the whole to about two thousand three hundred men, under the command of Brigadier-General Hull, and took post at Sandwich.

The militia in the neighbourhood not being able to oppose any effectual resistance, retreated upon their approach towards Fort Amherstsburg, about twelve miles distant. Part of the enemy's force having since advanced to within six miles of that fort, several skirmishes have taken place between them and the troops of the garrison, which have constantly terminated in favour of the latter, with the loss of several men on the part of the enemy, and of only one soldier of the 41st killed, and another wounded, and a similar loss on the part of the Indians; and, I am happy to say, that on these occasions, His Majesty's 41st regiment in a particular manner distinguished itself.

Admiralty-Office, September 29, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Dench, of His Majesty's sloop Nautilus, giving an account of his having, on the 21st of July, captured, off Carbonara, the Brave, French privateer, of 5 guns and 112 men, and re-captured an English merchant vessel, the only prize she had taken.

And also a letter from Captain Hamilton, of His Majesty's ship Termagant, stating the capture of L'Intrepide, a French privateer, of three guns and forty men, on the 22d of July, off Malaga, by the boats of the Termagant, under the directions of Lieutenant Moorman.

War-Office, September 29, 1812.

18th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain James Hughes to be Major, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires.—Lieutenant Richard Ellis to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Hughes.

25th do.—William Scollay, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Macintosh, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Bingham to be Captain of a Company, vice Major-General Wheatly, deceased.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Samuel Eyre, from the 19th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Rainsford, who exchanges.—Ensign Honorable Robert Clements to be Lieutenant, vice Bingham.—Captain C. W. Thompson, from the Sicilian Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Dalzell, appointed to the 60th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Poore, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Clements.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Captain Sir Henry Sullivan, Bart. to be Captain of a Company, vice Major-General Hulse, deceased.—Ensign G. H. M. Greville to be Lieutenant, vice Sir H. Sullivan.

1st Regiment of Foot—Captain George Dods, from the West India Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Mayers, who exchanges.

3d do.—Ensign John West to be Lieutenant, vice Wood, promoted in the 5th West India Regiment.

7th do.—Lieutenant Edward Summer, from the 20th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Magennis, placed upon half-pay.

12th do.—Ensign Alexander Cruice, from the 47th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Gloster, deceased.

19th do.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Rainsford, from the 1st Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Eyre, who exchanges.

22d do.—Apothecary Hodson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sloane, deceased.

26th Regiment of Foot—John Laidlaw, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Black, promoted.

27th do.—Lieutenant Thomas Hamilton to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Mair, who resigns.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Michael Radcliffe, Gent. vice Little, promoted.—. . . . . . Waller, Gent. vice Wright, promoted.

33d do.—Ensign F. H. Pattison, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Haigh, promoted.

46th do.—W. Hickson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Whitaker, promoted.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

47th do.—Ensign W. M. Johnson, vice Grier, promoted in the 102d Foot.—Ensign Edward Vaughan.

To be Ensigns.

James Ewing, Gent. vice Johnson.—Gentleman Cadet Percy Pratt, from the Royal Military College, vice Vaughan.

49th do.—Lieutenant Henry Ormond to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Cheshire, placed upon half-pay.

53d do.—Lieut. Charles Rees to be Captain of a Company, vice S. Fraser, killed in action.—Lieut. Charles Chipmell to be Adjutant, vice Nice, killed in action.

58th do.—John Pasley, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Aplin, promoted in the 89th Foot.

59th do.—Serjeant-Major Thomas Crawley to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Mancor, promoted.

60th do.—Brevet Colonel R. A. Dalzell, from the 1st Foot Guards, to be Captain of a Company, vice Smith, appointed to the Sicilian Regiment.—Serjeant Alexander Johnston, from the Dublin Recruiting District, to be Quarter-Master, vice Heartzoake, appointed to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.

62d do.—Ensign R. Evans, from the S. Cork Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

65th do.—William Andras, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dixon, whose appointment has not taken place.

71st do.—Ensign D. Soutar to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Langstaff, who resigns.—Volunteer Robert Banks to be Ensign, vice Soutar.

72d do.—Captain B. Greaves to be Major, by purchase, vice Rooper, who retires.

80th do.—Jens Boalth, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Darke, promoted.

84th do.—Ensign Henry Rafter to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fraser, appointed to the 1st West India Regiment.—Robert Cart, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Rafter.

89th do.—Ensign A. S. H. Aplin, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bowen, promoted in the 41st Foot.—Lieutenant Matthew Handcock, from the King's County Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

97th do.—Lieutenant T. G. Coppinger to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice De Sade, who resigns.

101st do.—Ensign W. B. Park, from the 5th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Yates, deceased.

102d do.—Lieutenant Stephen Grier, from the 47th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Redmond, placed upon half-pay.

1st West India Regiment—Captain C. Mayers, from the 1st Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Dods, who exchanges.

5th do.—Ensign Wm. Leslie to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Smith, promoted.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

W. Clune, Gent. vice Park, promoted in the 101st Foot.—J. Gay, Gent. vice Leslie.

To be Ensigns.

7th do.—Thomas Newenham Blair, Gent. vice Ruddock, deceased.—William Large, Gent. vice Harte, deceased.

1st Ceylon Regiment—Second Lieutenant Thomas Yoon to be First Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Parkhurst, who resigns.—John Manwaring, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Yoon.

12th Royal Veteran Battalion—Serjeant-Major Alexander Hodgins, from the Royal Military Asylum, to be Ensign, vice Brown, deceased.

The Duke of Brunswick Oel's Corps.

Infantry—Serjeant Charles Leisring, from the Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Muller, promoted.

Dillon's Regiment.

Lieut. Lewis Du Boullet to be Capt. of a Company, vice Savignac, placed on half-pay.

Sicilian Regiment.

Captain John C. Smith, from the 60th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Thompson, appointed to the 1st Foot Guards.

BREVET.

Colonel the Honorable Arthur Sentleger, of the Honorable East India Company's Service, to be Major-General in the East Indies only.

STAFF.

Major Charles de Saluberry, of the 60th Foot, to be Superintendant of the Corps of Voltigeurs in Canada, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

GARRISONS.

Major M. E. Alves, on the Retired List of the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Deputy Governor of St. Maw's Castle.

Whitehall, September 29, 1812.

The following extracts and letter have been received at the East India House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Gov. Gen. in Council, dated 6th of March, 1812.

We deem it proper to transmit a circumstantial detail of the assault upon the celebrated fortress of Callinger, and the insuperable obstacles, which occasioned its failure. This detail is contained in a dispatch from Colonel Martindell, command-

ing the troops, dated the 4th ultimo. We have the honour to transmit a copy of that dispatch, together with the copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General in which the former has been communicated to Government.

We participate most cordially in the applause bestowed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and by Colonel Martindell, on the exemplary gallantry and persevering intrepidity manifested by the officers and men engaged in the assault; an assault which although it failed in the immediate attainment of its object, can scarcely be deemed unsuccessful; since to the terror inspired by it must be ascribed the subsequent surrender of this almost impregnable fortress, on terms and in a manner which have maintained the credit of our arms, without any sacrifice of dignity or any concessions of material importance to our interests. We concur also entirely in the praise bestowed by the Commander-in-Chief on the distinguished zeal, judgment, and exertions of Colonel Martindell, in conducting the arrangements and operations of the late service in Bundlecund.

We deeply lament the loss, in killed and wounded, which, by the return accompanying Colonel Martindell's dispatch, your Honorable Court will find has attended this enterprise, but we have the satisfaction to learn, that, with very few exceptions, the wounded are in a state of recovery, and that the total number of those who have been killed, or who have died of their wounds, including officers, does not exceed nineteen or twenty.

To N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir,—I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to request you will lay before the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, the enclosed copy of a dispatch dated the 4th ultimo, but only received this morning from Colonel Martindell, commanding in Bundlecund, detailing the particulars of the assault on Callinger, on the morning of the 2d of February, and transmitting a return of the killed and wounded in that most gallant enterprise.

Although the Commander-in-Chief deeply laments the loss sustained by the British troops in the attempt to carry Callinger by storm, his Excellency considers the early surrender of that celebrated fortress to the British power, as the immediate consequence of the impression made on the mind of the enemy, by the determined spirit shewn in the assault of the breach, and by the severity of the loss he experienced on that occasion.

The Commander-in-Chief trusts that, although the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawbey, of His Majesty's 53d Foot, and of the brave officers and men who acted under him on this arduous service, were not crowned by the immediate success which they deserved, owing to the formidable natural obstacles which opposed them, their zeal and gallantry will not be viewed the less entitled to the distinguished approbation of his Lordship in Council.

Reverting to the arrangements made for assembling the force before Callinger, and for investing the place, as well as to the progress of the siege, the Commander-in-Chief finds just occasion for bringing to the favourable notice of Government, the conduct of Colonel Martindell in the general direction of the important service confided to his experience and ability; and the persevering zeal and exertions manifested by all descriptions of the troops, the detachments of the European cavalry, artillery, and infantry, the native infantry and pioneers in the laborious operations of the siege prior to the assault on the 2d of February. The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council will have noticed with peculiar satisfaction, in Colonel Martindell's former dispatches, the testimony borne to the services rendered by the artillery and engineer departments throughout the siege; and to the exemplary valour displayed by Captain Smyth, the directing engineer, on the morning of the 2d of February. I have the honour to be, &c.

G. W. FAGAN, Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General's Office, Fort William, March 5, 1812.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir,—With reference to my letter to your address of the 2d instant, reporting the failure on the morning of that day, I have now the honour to transmit a return of the killed and wounded, and to state for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the storming party consisted of five companies of His

Majesty's 53d regiment, twelve companies of grenadiers, and nine companies of light infantry of the line, divided into three columns of eight companies each, exclusive of the grenadiers and light infantry of His Majesty's 53d, under Captain Fraser of that corps; and the following is the disposition that was made on the day previous to the attack.

The forlorn hope, consisting of a serjeant and twelve privates of His Majesty's 53d regiment, were to lead, followed by the grenadiers and light infantry of that corps. The 1st or leading column, consisting of the remaining three companies of His Majesty's 53d, and five companies of grenadiers; the 2d column, composed of eight companies of grenadiers and light infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, of the 1st battalion of the 11th regiment; and the 3d column of eight companies of grenadiers and light infantry, under the command of Major Cumberledge, of the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment.

The grenadiers and light infantry of His Majesty's 53d, after gaining the summit of the breach, were ordered to file to the right and left along the rampart. The 1st column was instructed after entering the breach, to push along the north front; the 2d through the grove, nearly in the centre, and the 3d column along the south side of the fort: the several columns were to co-operate and support each other as circumstances may have required.

The top of the breach was crowded by the enemy during the whole of the storm, exposed to a most severe fire of cannon and musketry, which destroyed them in great numbers.

The foot of the breach being high, it was impossible to get to it without the assistance of ladders, and all those that got up them to the top of the rock, which is the foot of the breach, were instantly knocked down by the constant shower of heavy stones. To these insurmountable obstacles is to be acribed the failure on the 2d instant, and I beg you will be pleased to assure his Excellency that the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawbey, and that of every officer and man employed on the storming party, was such as to meet my entire approbation; and at the same time that I regret the loss of some brave officers and men, with our want of complete success, I am satisfied that the whole did every thing in the power of men. I have further the satisfaction to assure his Excellency, that the lustre of our arms has not been tarnished on this occasion, but on the contrary the persevering bravery and great exertions of the troops has struck terror into the enemy and the surrounding country.

I directed Major Kelly with the troops under his command in the town, consisting of ten companies of native infantry, to divert the attention of the enemy while the principal attack was going forward, by making a false attack on the gateway, and if opportunity offered to enter the fort by the causeway leading up to it; but the natural strength of the passage is such, added to the state of preparation of the enemy, that it was not practicable to do any thing effectual in this quarter, and I beg you will be pleased to assure his Excellency that the Major and his party did all that was possible for them to do, under existing circumstances, and that his conduct and that of his officers and men merit every praise.

(Signed) GAB. MARTINDELL,
Colonel, commanding in Bundlecund.

True copy.
(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjutant-General.

Camp before Callinger, 4th Feb. 1812.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Storm of Callinger, 2d of Feb. 1812.

53d Foot---1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 8 lieutenants, 1 assistant-surgeon, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 114 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 2d Regiment of Native Infantry---2 rank and file killed; 2 jemaders, 9 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 5th Do.---2 subedars, 6 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 7th Do.---3 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 11th Do.---3 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 11th Do.---5 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 16th Do.---1 havildar, 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 22d Do.---1 rank and file wounded.

Corps of Pioneers---1 lieutenant, 4 havildars, 37 rank and file, wounded.

Total---1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 9 lieutenants, 1 assistant-surgeon, 6 serjeants, 2 subedars, 2 jemadars, 5 havildars, 2 drummers, 180 rank and file, wounded.---Grand total, 223.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

53d Foot---Captain Fraser, Lieutenant and Adjutant Nice.

WOUNDED.

53d Foot---Captain Cuppaidge, severely; Lieutenants Stuart, Stone, Daly, Davies, Horsley, Young, Cruice, and Booth, severely; Assistant-Surgeon Millar.

Corps of Pioneers---Lieutenant Faithful, severely.

(Signed) T. GOUGH, Major of Brigade.

True copy. (Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj.-Gen.

True copies. (Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Chief Sec. to Government.

War-Office, October, 3, 1812.

To be Captains of Troops.

1st Regiment of Life Guards---Lieutenant G. C. Gough, by purchase, vice Davies, who retires.---Lieutenant George Herbert, without purchase.

To be Lieutenants.

Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant R. Moore, by purchase, vice Gough.---Lieutenant John Brydges Leonard, from the 20th Light Dragoons, vice Herbert.---Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Benjamin Fox, without purchase.

To be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.

Henry Wyatt, Gent. by purchase.

To be Assistant-Surgeon.

Richard Gough, Gent. vice Davis, who retires.

2d. do.---Lieutenant George Henry Arnold, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Pemberton, who exchanges.

STAFF.

John Hall, Esq. Detachment Paymaster at Ashford, to be Paymaster of a Recruiting District, vice Gordon, placed upon half-pay.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned Officers are superseded, being absent without leave.

Ensign M'Keldon, of 87th Foot.---Quarter-Master Blake, of Cape Regiment.

Office of Ordnance, September 30, 1812.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Gentleman Cadet John A. Wilson, vice Weston, promoted.---Gentleman Cadet Richard B. Blakiston, vice Parratt, promoted.---Gentleman Cadet Charles R. Dickens, vice Dennis, promoted.---Gentleman Cadet George F. Dawson, vice Walker, promoted.---Gentleman Cadet Charles E. Wraxall, vice Saunders, promoted.---Gentleman Cadet William C. Lindsey, vice Bent. promoted.---Gentleman Cadet Edward H. Bland, vice Montague, promoted.---Gentleman Cadet George Ford, vice Clarke, promoted.---Gentleman Cadet Richard Tomkyns, vice Connell, promoted.---Gentleman Cadet William H. Poole, vice Litchfield, promoted.---Gentleman Cadet Barrington Tristram, vice Trotter, promoted.---Gentleman Cadet Charles R. Darley, vice Furneaux, promoted.—All dated September 11, 1812.

King's Own Regt. of Stafford Militia---John Phillips, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated September 1, 1812.

5th Regiment North York Local Militia—Captain Robert Marflitt to be Major, vice Richardson, deceased. Dated September 11, 1812.

1st Regt. of Royal Surrey Militia---Joseph Moss Balchin, Esq. to be Captain, vice Thompson, removed. Dated Sept. 18, 1812.

2d or East Norfolk Regt. of Militia---Ensign Erasmus Boardman to be Lieutenant, vice Beales, promoted. Dated Sept. 5, 1812.

Horsley and Tetbury Volunteer Infantry—Ensign Thomas Clift to be Lieutenant, vice Lock. Sept. 2, 1812.---Thomas Cook, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Clift. Dated as above.

Royal South Lincoln Militia---Ensign John Brooks to be Lieutenant, vice Crowther, resigned. Dated September 9, 1812.

Downing-Street, 6th October, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck.

Palermo, August 31, 1812.—MY LORD, I do myself the honour to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by Captain and Brigadier Hall, the officer in charge of the army flotilla, giving an account of a descent which he conducted on the enemy's coast, for the purpose of destroying various articles, the contribution of Lower Calabria, which were collected at Pietra Nero, in order to be forwarded to Naples. The affair was well conducted, and has been attended with complete success.---I have the honor to be, &c.

W. C. BENTINCK.

To Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Messina, July 22, 1812.---MY LORD, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that several large armed vessels having assembled at Pietra Nero, for the purpose of carrying to Naples the contributions of Lower Calabria, in oil, silks, &c. &c. I conceived it an object to attempt their destruction. For this purpose I selected three hundred seamen, and trained them to the management of small arms; and, having received information of the enemy's being ready to depart, I left Messina with a light division of the flotilla, and landed near Pietra Nero; but the enemy having heard of our intention were so completely prepared, that I found it necessary, after some skirmishing, to re-embark. The division of gun-boats of Captain Natoli appearing at this moment, I called them to our assistance, and again attacked the enemy, who had now assembled a very considerable force, consisting of the 3d Neapolitan regiment of the line, commanded by Colonel Patris, a troop of cavalry and Polish lancers, the legionaries of Palmi, and all the armed peasantry of the vicinity; independent of the crews of the armed vessels, each of which had two heavy guns in her bow, which they fired, hoisting French colours on our approach. Two batteries of three thirty-six pounders commanded the beach within a few yards. The quick and well-directed fire of the gun-boats soon silenced the fire of the batteries, and under the cover of grape and musquetry, I put on shore the small-arm men, and about thirty of the foreign corps of marine artillery, who advanced in an admirable style against the enemy's line, and beat them up the hill, destroying a number, and making others prisoners; at this time another division of seamen disembarked, and in a few minutes eleven large vessels laden with silk, &c. &c. were in flames, or blown up; and the guns in both batteries spiked and disabled.

From the different reports of the prisoners, there could not be less than twelve hundred men assembled at Pietra Nero to protect their vessels, and the French General Manhé having had intimation of our intention, had himself, on the day previous to the attack, visited the defences of Pietra Nero, made the officer commanding there acquainted with our object, and was himself on the spot during the attack. Your Lordship will, therefore, be able to form a judgment of the ardour and gallantry of our men, so very inferior in numbers, and having to act against a regularly organized body, no men could behave better than the seamen of the flotilla and the marine artillery, on this occasion. Of the former I regret to say that three have been killed and seven wounded; of the latter, two killed and seven wounded. Four officers and thirty-six privates have been made prisoners, belonging to the enemy's artillery and 3d regiment; three others deserted to us from the enemy's ranks, and joined our men in the pursuit.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lucchesi and Captain Natoli were very active, and Colonel Robinson played off Congreve's rockets to good effect among the cavalry. No damage has been received by the boats of the flotilla.---I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. HALL, Captain and Brigadier.

To the Right Hon. Lord Wm. Bentinck, Capt. Gen. Com.-in-Chief.

Admiralty-Office, October 6, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Chamberlayne, of His Majesty's ship Unité, giving an account of the capture of three vessels from eighty to one hundred tons, on the 16th of June, in the small port of Badisea, near Otranto, by the boats of the Unité, Orlando, and Cerberus, under the directions of Lieutenant M'Dougall.

A letter from Captain Hollis, of the Achille, stating, that on the 17th of July, the boats of that ship and the Cerberus captured or destroyed, off Venice, twelve sail of the enemy's trabaccoloes; also a letter from Captain Rowley, of the Eagle, reporting the capture by storm, on the 20th July, and subsequent destruction of the battery of Cape Ceste, in the Adriatic, by a detachment from the 35th regiment and a party of marines, under Captain Rutherford, of the 35th, embarked in the boats of the Eagle, under Lieutenant Cannon; and the capture by the latter of an enemy's gun-boat on the 22d.

Admiralty-Office, October 6, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmited to John Wilson Croker, Esq. two letters from Captain Sir Peter Parker, of His Majesty's ship Menelaus, one giveing an account of the boats of that ship having on the 2d of September, under the direction of Lieutenant Mainwaring, brought out from the river Mignore near Civita Vecchia, the St. Esprit, French letter of marque, pierced for twelve guns, but only two mounted:—the other stating that, on the 4th, two of the boats under Mr. James Saunderson, master's mate, brought out from the entrance of the Orbitello lake, La Fidelle, a government transport, laden with ship timber:---and also a letter from Captain Shaw, of His Majesty's sloop Philomel, giving an account of his having, on the 24th of August, run on shore a French Polacre privateer, near Valencia, where she was burnt by the crew on abandoning her.

Admiralty-Office, October 6, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. returns received from Captain Bathurst, of the Fame, and Captain Hamilton, of the Termagant, of seven towers or batteries destroyed on the coast of Valencia, between the 14th and 29th of August, mounting together 21 pieces of ordnance:---and a report from Captain Hamilton of his having, on the 16th, captured 2 French privateers, one of four and the other of three guns.

Admiralty-Office, October 6, 1812.

REAR-ADMIRAL Laugharne has transmited to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sir Peter Parker, of His Majesty's ship the Menelaus, addressed to Captain Sir Robert Laurie, of the Ajax, giving an account of an attack made by him on a small convoy of the enemy, in the port of St. Stefano, in the bay of Orbitello, on the 10th of August last. A four-gun battery, which commanded the right of the harbour, was gallantly stormed and taken possession of by the marines, and two vessels in the port were carried by the boats; one of them, a brig of 200 tons, laden with timbers and beams for a line of battle ship, was brought out; the other, a bombard, laden with naval stores, got aground and was scuttled.—Captain Sir Peter Parker highly commends the conduct of all the officers and men employed upon this occasion. The loss sustained by them was one midshipman (Mr. George Thomas Munro), and one seaman killed, and five men wounded.

Whitehall, October 6, 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to grant to Lieutenant-General the Honorable Edmund Phipps, the Office of Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

War-Office, October 6, 1812.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (Blue)—Lieutenant John Taylor to be Captain of a Troop, without purchase.---Captain Honourable Charles Murray, from half-pay of the 28th Light Dragoons, to be do.—William Hunt Grubbe, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Blencowe, promoted.—Henry Arthur Magennis, Gent. to be do. without purchase.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Quarter-Master . . . . . . Lane, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, without purchase.

4th do.—James B. Smith, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Falkiner, promoted.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—John Micklethwaite, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cobbold, promoted.—John Manley Edwards, Gent. to be do. by purchase, vice Bridges, promoted.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon George Purdon, from the 88th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Aigne, who resigns.

12th Do.—Assistant-Surgeon Patrick Egan, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice King, who resigns.

14th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant T. Perronet Thomson, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Shiel, who exchanges.

17th do.—Richard Willington, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Orr, who resigns.

23d do.—Hospital-Mate James Mouat to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Egan, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Brevet Major Francis D'Oyly to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Colquitt, deceased.---Ensign Lord Charles Fitzroy to be Lieutenant, vice D'Oyly.--- . . . . . . Burgess, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lord Charles Fitzroy.

4th Regiment of Foot---Hospital Mate James Smith to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Kettle, placed upon half-pay.

7th do.---Lieut. Theobald Shiel, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson, who exchanges.---Lieutenant Robert Garrett, from the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Wythe, who exchanges.

8th do.---James Gray, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lambe, deceased.

10th do.---Richard Lane, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Woodberry, appointed to the 18th Light Dragoons.

11th do.---Archdale Wilson Taylor, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Hardy, deceased.

18th do.---Major Edward Walker to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.

23d do.---First Lieutenant Richard Treeve to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Percy, deceased.---Second Lieutenant W. R. Lloyd to be First Lieut. vice Treeve.---Volunteer Thomas Lilly to be Second Lieut. vice Lloyd.

33d do.—Fred. Bannatyne, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Trevor, promoted.

34th do.---Volunteer . . . . . . Higginbottom to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Peacocke, who resigns.

36th do.---Brevet Major John Fox to be Major, without purchase, vice Smith, dead of his wounds.---Lieutenant Hugh Douglass to be Captain of a Company, vice Fox.---Ensign H. Ormsby to be Lieutenant, vice Douglass.---Ensign Munt, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ormsby.

39th do.---Lieutenant T. C. Meech to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Wilkins, who retires.---Ensign Charles Cox to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Meech, promoted.

44th do.---Lieutenant Thomas Mackarel to be Captain of a Company, vice Jervois, dead of his wounds.---Ensign G. Newberry to be Lieutenant, vice Mackarel.

48th do.--Lieutenant John Allman to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Turnpenny, who resigns.

50th do.---Ensign Gordon Gun to be Lieutenant, vice Belson, deceased.---Quarter-Master-Serjeant . . . . . . White, to be Ensign, vice Gun.

52d Regiment of Foot---Ensign E. R. Northey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ratcliffe, who retires.---Gent. Cadet George Moore, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Northey, promoted.

53d do.---Lieutenant Charles Chepmell, to be Captain of a Company, vice Blackall, dead of his wounds.---Ensign George Tyrrell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Rees, promoted.---Volunteer Mans Morphet, to be Ensign, vice Tyrrell.---Volunteer . . . . . . Ruber, from the 5th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Balfour, whose appointment has not taken place.

61st do.---Major William Carr Royal to be Leut.-Col. vice Barlow, killed in action.

BIRTH.

ON the 1st ult. at Beaumur, island of Jersey, the lady of Brigade-Major Harker of a son.